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Crop Production

Release:
October 10, 1962
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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1962

Corn grain prospects, at 3.51 billion bushels, are up slightly from the September 1 forecast but are about 3 percent below the 1961 crop. The indicated yield per acre of 61.1 bushels is 0.7 of a bushel below last year's record high yield of 61.8 bushels.

All Spring Wheat is estimated fractionally lower than a month ago with production placed at 280 million bushels. The durum portion, estimated at 67.3 million bushels is about two and one-half times the average, while other spring wheat, at 213 million bushels, is 6 percent below average.

Sorghum Grain prospects increased slightly during September to 491 million bushels, and are about 2 percent above last year's crop.

Soybean production is now estimated at 672 million bushels, up 3 million bushels from a month ago, but 3 percent below last year's record large crop.

Peanuts are estimated at 1,705 million pounds, up 1 percent from September but 2 percent below 1961 production.

Hay production is estimated at 117 million tons, 1 percent above last year, and 5 percent above average.

Fall Potatoes, at 192 million hundredweight, are 6 percent below last year, but 22 percent above average.

Apples are estimated at 120 million bushels, 5 percent below last year, but 9 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-2 (10-62)
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

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OCT 10 1963
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

YIELD AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES*

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated Oct. 1, 1962 1/	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated Sept. 1, 1962	Indicated Oct. 1, 1962 1/
Corn for grain	bu.	45.7	61.8	61.1	3,128,197	3,624,813	3,485,030	3,511,532
Wheat, all	"	20.7	23.9	24.9	1,128,563	1,234,705	1,096,476	1,095,225
Winter	"	22.0	26.4	24.1	876,232	1,076,274	815,028	815,028
All spring	"	17.0	14.6	27.4	252,331	158,431	281,448	280,197
Durum	"	14.6	12.3	28.6	24,951	18,955	67,077	67,252
Other spring	"	17.3	15.0	27.0	227,380	139,476	214,371	212,945
Oats	"	37.2	42.1	44.5	1,260,392	1,012,855	1,027,959	1,027,959
Barley	"	29.0	30.3	33.4	366,490	393,384	430,794	430,794
Rye	"	15.0	17.7	19.7	25,072	27,262	38,926	38,926
Flaxseed	"	8.2	8.7	11.3	34,542	21,852	29,475	31,603
Rice 100 lb.	bag	2/2,907	2/3,376	2/ 3,647	51,260	53,636	62,652	63,725
Sorghum grain	bu.	25.5	43.8	43.4	337,601	482,615	486,722	491,048
Cotton	bale	2/ 380	2/ 438	2/ 448	13,979	14,318	14,687	14,675
Hay, all	ton	1.56	1.74	1.76	112,211	116,632	115,927	117,488
Hay, wild	"	.82	.83	.96	10,219	8,371	10,737	10,737
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.22	2.38	2.45	58,722	66,961	68,502	69,552
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.51	1.65	1.49	25,074	23,810	21,156	21,156
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.09	1.28	1.12	4,639	3,805	2,932	3,105
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned) 100 lb.	bag	2/1,182	2/1,390	2/1,279	16,990	20,006	19,252	18,568
Peas, dry field (Cleaned) 100 lb.	bag	2/1,194	2/1,063	2/1,510	3,432	3,498	4,954	4,954
Soybeans for beans	bu.	21.6	25.3	24.1	416,767	693,023	669,011	672,145
Peanuts 4/	lb.	1,016	1,220	1,203	1,537,700	1,742,960	1,690,475	1,704,725
Potatoes:	cwt.							
Winter	"	156.8	211.4	201.6	4,327	4,967	4,395	4,395
Earley spring	"	141.8	182.7	142.9	3,691	4,640	3,443	3,443
Late spring	"	152.1	207.4	186.4	23,833	27,753	20,652	20,652
Early summer	"	111.3	157.2	139.5	12,423	15,496	12,537	12,537
Late summer	"	175.4	211.1	210.1	33,372	36,106	34,460	32,791
Fall	"	177.9	196.1	192.8	156,778	204,632	191,383	191,533
Total	"	167.7	196.3	190.0	234,424	293,594	266,870	265,351
Sweetpotatoes	"	62.2	77.7	78.8	17,716	15,083	15,724	16,445
Tobacco	lb.	1,461	1,753	1,767	2,040,358	2,058,302	2,154,588	2,167,166
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	23.4	27.5	25.8	7,088	9,860	10,641	11,082
Sugar beets	"	16.7	16.4	16.5	13,613	17,664	18,445	18,621
Broomcorn	"	2/ 274	2/ 341	2/ 311	32	25	23	23
Hops	lb.	1,545	1,548	1,488	47,366	35,454	44,936	43,907
Pasture	pct.	5/ 71	5/ 83	5/ 79	---	---	---	---

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

1/ Estimates for winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, wild hay, clover and timothy hay, dry field peas, and winter, early spring, late spring, early summer potatoes and broomcorn are not based on current indications, but are brought forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition October 1.

NON-CITRUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated Sept. 1, 1962	Indicated Oct. 1, 1962 1/
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	2/110,322	2/126,710	120,195	119,850
Peaches	"	2/ 65,566	2/ 77,895	75,429	75,806
Pears	"	2/ 28,986	27,080	28,473	28,852
Grapes	ton	2,969	3,092	3,094	3,038
Cherries	"	2/ 214	267	290	290
Apricots	"	2/ 202	2/ 191	158	158
Cranberries	bbl.	1,076	1,236	1,394	1,398
Pecans	lb.	158,609	246,750	81,000	84,600

1/ Estimates for cherries and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.
2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
August	10,285	10,270	10,244	4,410	4,883	4,991
September	9,276	9,621	9,683	4,289	4,704	4,817
Jan.-Sept. Incl.	94,745	96,793	97,628	45,756	46,643	47,512

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1951-60		1961		1962	
	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels
Corn 2/	11.0	332,641	14.8	580,001	14.8	537,375
Wheat	43.4	488,632	37.7	465,800	37.8	413,690
Durum	---	---	---	---	---	55,227
Oats	81.7	1,029,353	84.8	859,181	84.2	865,130
Barley	63.0	231,731	61.6	242,469	64.5	277,837
Rye	56.4	14,338	53.3	14,539	48.9	19,035
Flaxseed	52.1	18,385	38.3	8,379	46.9	14,819
Sorghum 2/	3.0	9,064	5.2	32,413	4.9	23,558
Soybeans 2/	1.0	4,314	.3	1,626	2.0	14,037

1/ Percent of previous year's crop.
2/ Old crop.

HARVESTED ACREAGE, UNITED STATES*

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	1962 pct. of 1961
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn for grain	68,564	58,691	57,504	98.0
Wheat, all	55,274	51,620	44,059	85.4
Winter	39,863	40,753	33,825	83.0
All spring	15,411	10,867	10,234	94.2
Durum	1,751	1,540	2,354	152.9
Other spring	13,660	9,327	7,880	84.5
Oats	34,244	24,077	23,081	95.9
Barley	12,560	12,969	12,914	99.6
Rye	1,667	1,542	1,977	128.2
Flaxseed	4,257	2,514	2,804	111.5
Sorghum grain	12,118	11,026	11,326	102.7
Rice	1,803	1,589	1,747	110.0
Cotton	18,484	15,634	15,718	100.5
Hay, all	72,216	67,085	66,870	99.7
Hay, wild	12,477	10,130	11,163	110.2
Hay, alfalfa	26,371	28,169	28,346	100.6
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	16,714	14,403	14,152	98.3
Hay, lespedeza	4,295	2,969	2,763	93.1
Beans, dry edible	1,438	1,439	1,452	100.9
Peas, dry field	285	329	328	99.7
Soybeans for beans	19,030	27,340	27,910	102.1
Peanuts 2/	1,524	1,429	1,416	99.1
Potatoes				
Winter	28	24	22	92.8
Early spring	26	25	24	94.9
Late spring	160	134	111	82.8
Early summer	114	99	90	91.2
Late summer	192	171	156	91.3
Fall	880	1,044	994	95.2
Total	1,399	1,496	1,396	93.3
Sweetpotatoes	291	194	209	107.4
Tobacco	1,420	1,174	1,226	104.4
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	304	359	429	119.5
Sugar beets	813	1,077	1,132	105.1
Broomcorn	235	148	148	100.0
Hops	31	23	30	128.8

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
2/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

Willard W. Cochrane

W. W. Cochrane
By Designation of the
Secretary of Agriculture

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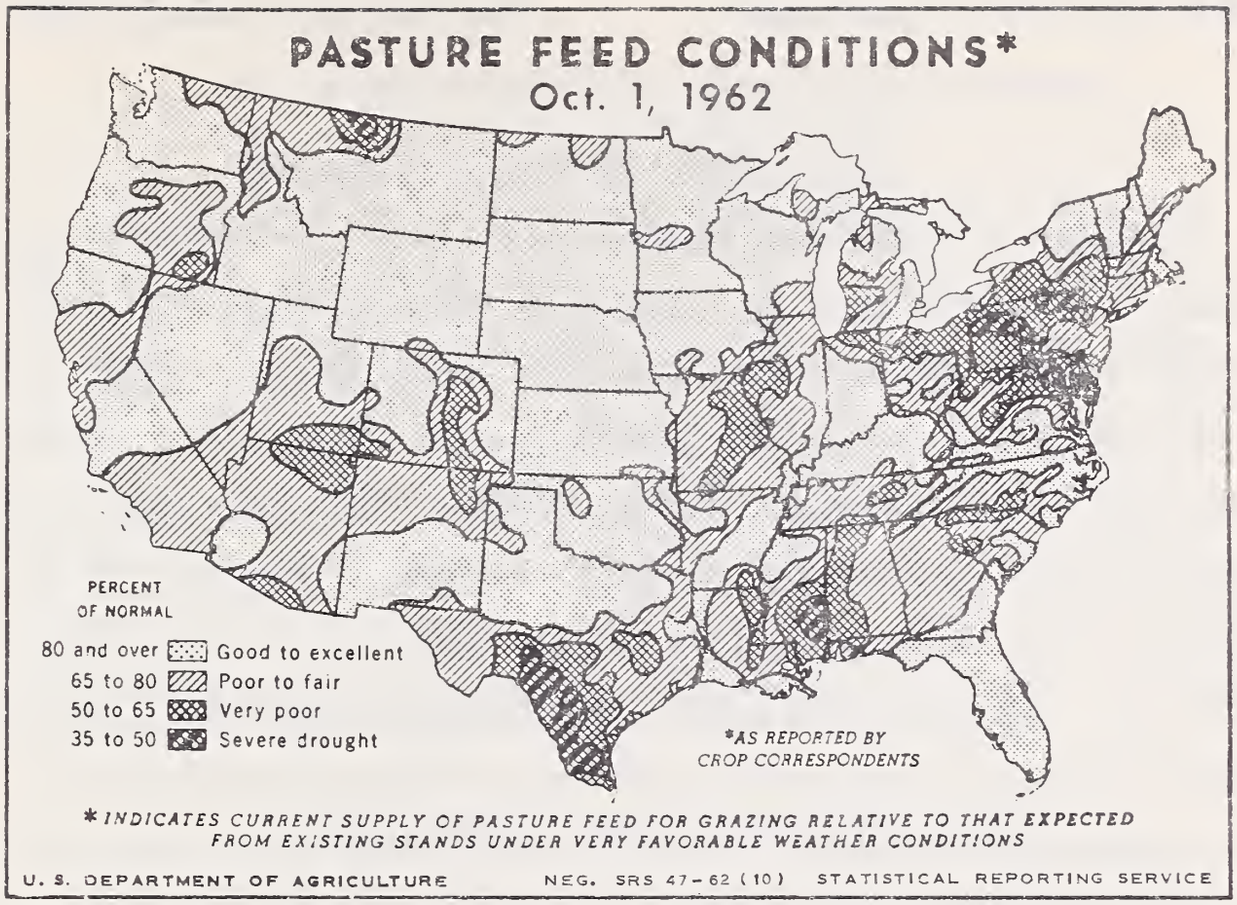
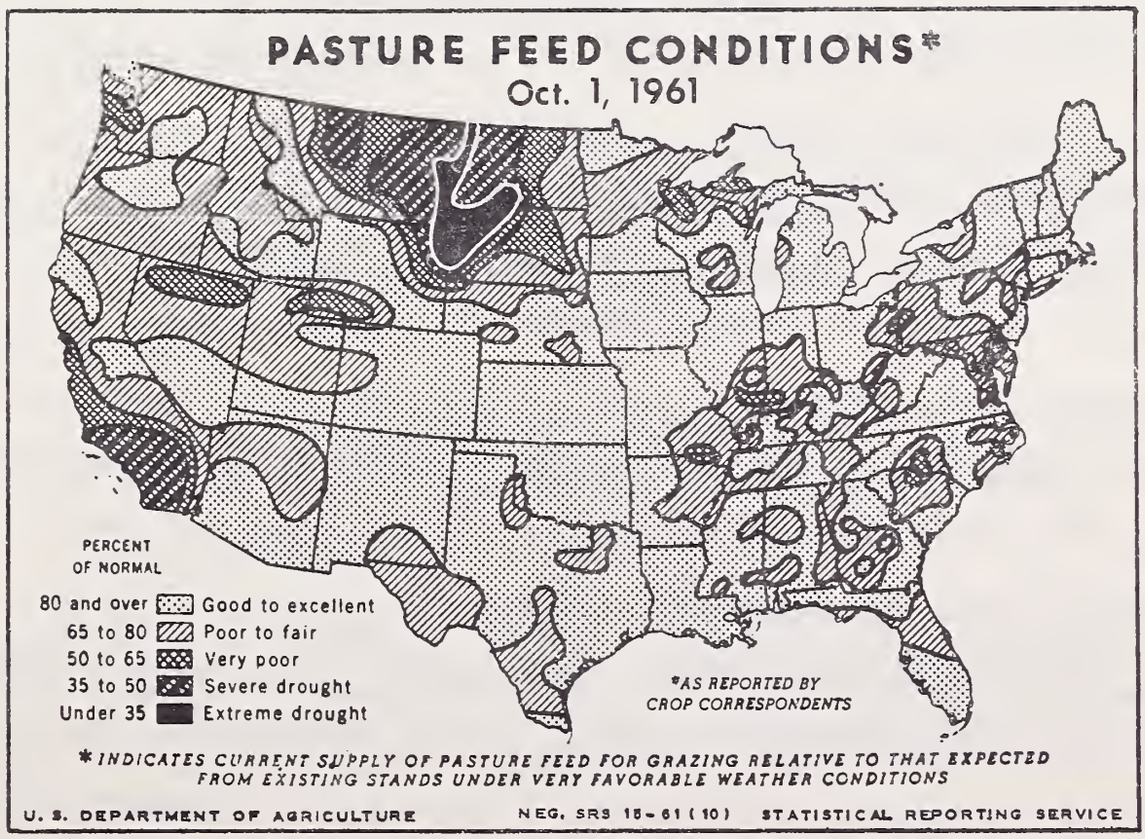

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Oct. 1, 1962
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 47-62 (10)
STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Oct. 1, 1961
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. SRS 15-61 (10)
STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1962

Crop Prospects Improve During September

Late August and September rainfall brought needed moisture to most of the previously dry areas of the Nation. Cool September temperatures slowed crop maturity and drying of grain crops, but earlier seasonal advances kept crop progress about normal. Late planted crops in all areas of the country were benefited by the September weather. Freezing temperatures generally held off until about the usual seasonal dates and damage to crops was limited chiefly to late seeded crops in the Northern Plains area. The all crops' production index at 105 is 1 point above a month ago, compared with 106 for 1961 and the high of 108 in 1960. The composite yield index covering 28 major crops moved up 1 point to 110. The index is now 1 point above the previous high of 109 for last year.

Feed Grain Production Edges Upward

Combined 1962 production of the four feed grains is now estimated at 138.9 million tons, up slightly from the 138.0 million tons expected a month ago but about 1 percent under the 140.6 million tons produced in 1961. Late August and September rainfall improved feed crops, especially the later acreages. The October 1 estimated yield of corn at 61.1 bushels per acre is one-half bushel above a month ago, but under last year's record of 61.8 bushels. Sorghum grain prospects improved 1 percent during September as higher yields were indicated in Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma while Texas, the number one sorghum State, held earlier predictions with over half of the crop already harvested. The indicated average yield of sorghum grain for the Nation of 43.4 bushels per acre is second only to last year's record of 43.8 bushels. New estimates of oats and barley production are not made on October 1.

Food Grain Output About Steady

Indicated total production of food grains changed very little from a month earlier. Spring wheat harvest was nearly completed during September although some late acreage was still to be combined, especially in northeastern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota. Frost hit some of this acreage, but damage was mostly in the form of lower quality rather than reduced yield per acre. Heavy straw growth and poor drying weather hampered harvest operations. The average yield of all spring wheat was 27.4 bushels per acre--down slightly from last month's estimate of 27.5 bushels, but well above the drought lowered 1961 yield of 14.6 bushels. Total wheat production for 1962 winter and spring is 3 percent below average and 11 percent smaller than last year. Rice production indicated for 1962 improved during September as favorable weather prevailed during early harvest. The 1962 rice output is expected to be 19 percent above last year and 24 percent above average. Combining was nearing completion in Texas and Louisiana and about half done in Mississippi and Arkansas. In California, the harvest was getting underway and a record crop is forecast.

Cotton Weakens - Other Oilseed Crops Improve

Improvement in late seeded acreage in the lower Mississippi Valley helped push the indicated production of soybeans above a month ago. The October 1 estimate is 672 million bushels compared with 669 million a month ago and last year's output of 693 million bushels. The indicated average yield of 24.1 bushels per acre is the third highest of record, exceeded only by 1958 and 1961.

Cotton prospects declined very slightly during September due to flooding in Arizona and lower outturns in central and eastern cotton producing States. The indicated 1962 crop of 14,675,000 bales is 12,000 bales under last month's estimate, but over 2 percent greater than last year. Although the crop is 2 weeks late in California and New Mexico, earlier picking in most other areas put the 1962 harvest progress well ahead of last year and average.

Production prospects for peanuts improved 1 percent from a month earlier as improved yields were indicated in Virginia, North Carolina, and Mississippi and earlier prospects held in other producing States. Total production is expected to be 2 percent smaller than last year, but 11 percent above average.

The outlook for flaxseed improved during September as late planted acreage turned out better than expected, especially in North Dakota. Harvest is delayed in northeastern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota, but practically completed in other areas. The indicated yield of 11.3 bushels per acre is well above last year's 8.7 bushels and the average of 8.2 bushels.

September Was Cool But Brought Welcome Moisture

Average monthly temperatures were below normal in all areas of the Nation except southern Florida, and an area from southern Alabama through Texas and in the Pacific Northwest. Scattered frosts occurred early in September with damage limited chiefly to scattered areas in the West North Central States. The first widespread freezing temperatures came about September 20 and stopped growth of all except hardy crops from the northern Rocky Mountains to New England. Crop damage was relatively light except in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin area where delayed planting and cool summer temperatures held back crop progress all season. In these States, yields were reduced, especially on the later fields, and some acreage will be diverted from grain to silage or forage uses. Limited acreage will be a complete loss.

September rainfall brought welcome moisture to all areas of the Nation. Showers were frequent, but left sufficient dry days in most areas for farmers to make good progress in harvest operations. The area stretching from the southern plains through the Ohio Valley that was severely dry a month ago received two to three times the normal rainfall in September. Soil moisture was replenished and wet fields hampered work late in the month. Coastal regions along the Gulf and Atlantic Seaboard received several showers, but much of this area needs good general rains to make up for shortages during the 1962 season.

Farmers in the southern half of the country made good progress in harvesting 1962 crops during September. Rainfall slowed cotton picking and lowered quality, but harvest was well ahead of last year. In the northern part of the Nation, farmers were busy with silage and late hay crops. Cool weather slowed drying of soybeans and corn for grain. Fall plowing and seeding of grain made rapid progress as rainfall was adequate to put soils into good working condition.

Tobacco and Sugar Crops Improve

The combined production of all types of tobacco is now forecast at 2,167 million pounds - - 13 million pounds greater than a month earlier. This total is 5 percent above last year and 6 percent above average. September weather was generally favorable for tobacco with increases for flue-cured, burley, and fire-cured types accounting for the change from last months estimate.

The 1962 sugar beet production improved 1 percent during September as this crop was not damaged by the cool weather and frost. The 1962 output is expected to exceed last year's record crop by 5 percent. Production prospects for sugarcane also improved during the month as increased output in Louisiana more than offset lower prospects in Florida. The estimated mainland sugarcane crop of 11,082,000 tons is 4 percent above last month and 12 percent above last year.

Dry Bean Prospects Lower

Estimated production of dry beans declined 4 percent during September. The 1962 crop estimate of 18.6 million bags is 7 percent smaller than last year, but 9 percent above average. Cool weather in New York was generally unfavorable for late beans while harvest of Michigan's excellent crop made good progress. Early September frost lowered yields sharply in Nebraska and Wyoming with smaller decreases in Kansas, Idaho, Colorado, and Washington. Conditions were generally favorable in California.

Hay Crops and Pastures Improve

September rainfall gave a boost to prospects for lespedeza hay especially in the South Central States. Although showing improvement the 1962 production is expected to be 18 percent below last year's total. Alfalfa hay prospects also improved during the past month as late cuttings added nearly a million tons, mostly in the North Central States.

Pastures improved during September in contrast to the usual seasonal decline. Late summer rains following earlier moisture shortages brought good growth of pasture crops in most areas. Reported pasture feed condition on October 1 was 79 percent of normal--4 points below last year's unusually good pastures, but 8 points above average. September rainfall helped grazing prospects in the southern Plains area. While about the usual seasonal declines occurred in northern areas, range feed conditions are still well above average. For the entire western range areas feed prospects are the best in four years.

Winter Wheat Seeding Well Along

Seeding of winter wheat for 1963 harvest made excellent progress in most areas. In the important Plains States, seeding is virtually completed in Colorado, Nebraska and States to the north. Stands are generally favorable although surface soil moisture shortages caused some spotty fields in western South Dakota and Nebraska and in eastern Colorado. Seeding of wheat got off to a flying start in Kansas and showed a record rate of progress until wet fields bogged down activity in the last week of September. Virtually all of the acreage in western Kansas has been seeded while only one-fifth of the east Kansas fields were seeded due to wet soils. Early seedings are up to good stands and promise good fall pastures. September rains made almost ideal conditions for fall seeding in Oklahoma and Texas, but caused some delays in field activity. By October 1 about one-half of the Texas and Oklahoma acreage was in the ground.

In the Corn Belt, seeding of winter wheat is ahead of last year in most States. Earlier harvest of the 1962 soybean crop has permitted farmers to make good progress in seeding wheat for next year's crop. About 70 percent of the wheat acreage has been seeded in Iowa with Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio about one-half done. Soils were somewhat dry in this area, but rains at the end of September will help early ssedings and speed up seeding operations on the remaining acreage. In the Pacific Northwest wheat seeding made rapid progress in Idaho with soil moisture rated as adequate in most dry farming areas. Seeding is about three-fifths complete in Washington with stands generally good except for some spottiness where soils are dry. Oregon wheat seeding got underway with generally dry soils and more rainfall is needed for good germination.

Farm Stored Feed Grains Lower

Farm stocks of the four feed grains on October 1 were 1 percent below a year earlier as declines in corn and sorghum grain more than offset increased holdings of barley and oats. Farm stored corn was 7 percent less than a year ago with sorghum down 27 percent. Oats stored on farms were 1 percent above the previous year while barley stocks were up 15 percent reflecting the increased 1962 production. Wheat stocks on farms were 11 percent below last year and 15 percent smaller than average. Farm holdings of old crop soybeans were up sharply from a year earlier and the second highest of record for October 1. Stocks of flaxseed on farms were also up sharply from a year earlier, but were 19 percent below the October 1 average.

Fresh Vegetables and Potatoes Below Last Year - Processing Vegetables Above

Production of fall vegetable crops for fresh market is estimated to be 9 percent below last year and 5 percent less than average. Cabbage, celery, and lettuce crops are smaller than last year with partially offsetting increases showing up for cauliflower and onions. Little change is expected in the size of the fall carrot crop. Production of the eight vegetable crops grown for commercial processing is expected to be 14 percent greater than the 1961 output and 27 percent above 1960.

Fall potato prospects increased slightly during September as yields improved in eastern and some central producing areas. The current estimate is 6 percent below last year but 22 percent greater than average. The total potato production for 1962, icluding all seasonal groups, is estimated to be 10 percent less than 1961 but 13 percent above average. Sweetpotato prospects also improved during September with the 1962 output now expected to be 9 percent above last year.

Fall Fruit Prospects Decline - Nut Crops Below Last Year

During the past month prospective production of deciduous fruits fell off 1 percent as declines for apples, grapes, and prunes, more than offset increases for peaches and pears. Total production of deciduous fruits is expected to be 2 percent below last year although 4 percent above average. Compared with last year the production of apples, peaches, grapes, apricots, and plums is down while pears, sweet cherries, sour cherries, prunes, and cranberries are up.

Total estimated tonnage of edible nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts) is 32 percent below last year and 12 percent below average. The walnut crop is expected to be larger than in 1961, but almonds, filberts, and pecans are down sharply.

The 1962-63 orange crop (excluding California Valencias which are not estimated until December) is estimated at nearly 131 million boxes, 5 percent more than in 1961-62, and 27 percent above average. A record large crop in Florida and an increase in California Navels offset the small crops in Texas, Louisiana, and Arizona.

Production of grapefruit (excluding California's "Other Areas") is estimated at nearly 41 million boxes, down 2 percent from last year and 1 percent below average. Only Florida shows an increase over last year. There is little production in Texas this season as the result of last winter's freeze. Production in the Arizona and California Desert Valleys is down.

Milk and Egg Production Continue Uptrend

September milk production in the United States is estimated at 9,683 million pounds, less than 1 percent above a year earlier and 4 percent above the 1951-60 average for the month. For the first three quarters of the year, milk production totaled 1 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1961. Egg production during September was 2 percent above the same month last year as increased production was indicated in all regions except the East North Central and North Atlantic. The number of layers on farms during September averaged 1 percent above a year earlier and the average rate of lay at 16.5 was above the 16.2 for September 1961.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION AND YIELD, UNITED STATES, 1949-62 (1957-59=100)

Year	PRODUCTION									YIELD
	All crops 1/	Feed grains	Hay and forage	Food grains	Vegetables	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops	28 crops 2/
1949.....	92	80	83	92	94	76	131	114	61	74
1950.....	89	81	89	86	96	94	82	117	71	76
1951.....	91	75	92	85	89	74	124	135	65	76
1952.....	95	79	90	109	90	76	124	130	63	79
1953.....	94	77	92	100	95	85	134	119	63	79
1954.....	93	81	92	88	93	95	111	130	71	81
1955.....	96	86	98	83	96	86	120	127	78	87
1956.....	95	85	94	87	102	86	108	126	92	92
1957.....	93	93	101	82	98	98	89	96	91	94
1958.....	104	101	102	121	102	96	93	100	111	105
1959.....	103	106	97	97	100	106	118	104	98	101
1960.....	108	109	103	115	103	102	116	112	105	105
1961 3/..	106	99	102	106	109	115	116	119	124	109
1962 4/..	105	98	101	97	106	123	119	125	122	110

1/ Includes fruits and nuts, some other crops not in separate groups shown, and farm gardens.
2/ Computed from yields of 18 field crops per acre harvested and yields of 10 fruit crops per acre of bearing age combined in proportion to their relative values during the 1957-59 period.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Indicated.

CORN FOR GRAIN: Cool September weather slowed maturity of late corn and freezing temperatures in late September caused some damage across the northern part of the Corn Belt. However, improved prospects in eastern Corn Belt areas more than offset these declines. The indicated production of corn for grain as of October 1 is 3,512 million bushels, up nearly 1 percent from a month earlier, but 3 percent below the 1961 crop. The expected yield of 61.1 bushels per acre is up a half bushel from last month, but below the record high of 61.8 for the 1961 crop.

Rainfall in late August and in September brought some improvement, especially to late fields, and corn prospects increased in all regions of the country. The severely dry area along the southern edge of the Corn Belt received above normal September rainfall. The remainder of the North Central States were relatively dry, but cool temperatures reduced moisture needs. Earlier season advances in crop progress proved important as September brought a slowing down of crop maturity. At the end of the month, the stage of maturity was ahead of normal in most of the Corn Belt except for the northern edge, which has been late all summer due to planting delays and a relatively cool season. September freezes damaged some corn in this area and caused some diversion of grain acreage to silage and forage uses.

Observations made about October 1 in over 1,300 fields in 11 Corn Belt States indicated about 96 percent of the corn was mature or well enough dented to be generally safe from frost. About 95 percent was indicated safe by a similar survey a year ago, 91 percent in 1960, and 98 percent in 1959. The earliness of the 1962 season is better indicated by the survey observations that classed 87 percent of the fields visited about October 1 as mature, compared to 44 percent a year earlier, 31 in 1960, and 73 in 1959. In most of the Corn Belt States 90 percent or more of the ears examined in the 1962 survey were in the mature classification while South Dakota rated about 80 percent and corn in Minnesota and Wisconsin was 70 percent mature.

Moisture tests of corn taken from the sample plots in the Corn Belt indicate that the average moisture content of corn classed as mature was 36.5 percent--about the same as the past two years. However, well dented corn and corn in the dough stage showed much higher moisture content than in previous years. This reflects the poor drying conditions during September which delayed the reduction in moisture of both mature and immature fields. With normal weather, farmers should be able to harvest the 1962 crop without major problems although cribbing may be delayed in some areas. Harvest operations are about a week ahead of the usual pace in Eastern Corn Belt areas while the 5 percent picked in Iowa by October 1 was only slightly ahead of last year and the average.

The expected yield in the Corn Belt of 66.5 bushels per acre increased slightly from the 66.1 bushels indicated on September 1. In the North Atlantic States, cool weather slowed crop maturity, but killing frosts did not arrive until after September 20. Corn yield indications held steady or improved in all States in this region. A similar pattern of steady or improved yields was evidenced in the South Atlantic and South Central States as late fields responded to August and early September rainfall. In the Western States, the corn crop made good response to the above normal September temperatures in the Pacific Northwest. However, low temperatures about September 10 brought damaging freezes to corn fields in some mountain areas.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old corn on farms October 1 totaled 537 million bushels, 7 percent below October 1 last year and 23 percent below the record October 1 stocks of 696,000,000 bushels in 1949. The October 1 average farm stocks are 333 million bushels. Current farm holdings of corn represent about 15 percent of the 1961 crop production.

The important Corn Belt States held about 91 percent of the total corn stocks on farms, or about 488 million bushels compared to 531 million bushels a year earlier. All of these States have smaller stocks than a year earlier except Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the July-September 1962 quarter amounted to about one billion bushels, a record for the period. The previous record disappearance was 867 million bushels during the same period last year. The 10-year average disappearance for the July-September quarter is 654 million bushels. The unusually high disappearance of corn reflects a heavier feeding of grain to livestock as pasture and hay growth was greatly curtailed in some areas by dry weather during the summer.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,095 million bushels, practically the same as the September 1 estimate, but 3 percent below average and 11 percent smaller than last year. Spring wheats constituted 26 percent of the total wheat this year compared with 13 percent last year and the average of 22 percent.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat is estimated at 67 million bushels. Last year's drought-shrunken production was 19 million and the average for the 1951-60 period is 25 million bushels. The yield of 28.6 bushels per acre is an all-time record and nearly double the average.

On October 1 some durum wheat was still unharvested along the Canadian border areas of northeastern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota. Cool weather and heavy dew hindered the drying of durum wheat lying in swaths and restricted combining to only a few hours each day. Quality of the crop shows wide variation due to some stem rust damage on susceptible varieties and the prolonged harvesting period.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production, estimated at 213 million bushels, was down slightly from the September 1 forecast. The present estimate is 53 percent above last year's small production, but 6 percent below average. The yield of 27.0 bushels per harvested acre is a record high compared with last year's 15.0 bushel average and the ten year average of 17.3 bushels.

Production prospects were maintained during September in all States except Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Idaho. Cool weather and severe frosts slowed maturity and caused some shriveled grain in late areas of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Stripe rust in eastern Idaho caused yields in that State to drop below earlier expectations.

By October 1, the harvest of other spring wheat was nearing completion. In northeastern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota, most wheat fields were cut, but a considerable acreage was still in the swath. Cool weather and heavy dews slowed drying of the grain and restricted combining activity. Only occasional fields were still unharvested at higher elevations of the Northwest.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of all wheat on farms October 1 totaled 414 million bushels, 11 percent below October 1, 1961 and 15 percent below the 1951-60 average. Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter totaled 783 million bushels, compared with 906 million bushels for the same quarter of 1961 and 715 million bushels for the ten-year average. Wheat farm stocks in North Dakota, Kansas, and Montana (the three leading States) represented 59 percent of the Nation's total supply on farms. The supply of wheat on farms October 1 equals 37.8 percent of the 1962 production of all wheat.

Durum wheat stocks, estimated at 55.7 million bushels, were 83 percent of the 1962 durum wheat production. Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter amounted to 13.3 million bushels.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Oats stored on farms October 1, 1962 totaled 865 million bushels, one percent more than a year earlier, but one-sixth below average for this date. The North Central States accounted for 86 percent of the U. S. total.

Both North and South Dakota report substantially larger farm holdings, the result of increased production this year. This summer North Dakota harvested its largest oat crop since 1915.

Disappearance from farms from July 1 to October 1 is calculated at 392 million bushels compared with 422 million bushels in the same quarter last year. Average disappearance for the period is 471 million bushels.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production prospects made minor gains during September with improved yields in the South Central States more than offsetting reduced prospects in several Soybelt and South Atlantic States. The October 1 estimate of 672 million bushels is 3 percent below the 1961 production, but still the second largest crop of record and nearly two-thirds above average. The U. S. yield is 24.1 bushels per acre compared with 25.3 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 21.6 bushels per acre.

September weather produced nothing outstanding for soybeans, but could be described as better than average in the Lower Mississippi Valley and poorer than average in the Upper Mississippi Valley and along the Atlantic Coast. Late August and September rains arrived in time to greatly benefit the late maturing acreage in the South Central States while mid-September rains arrived in the Atlantic Coast area too late to maintain the September 1 yield prospects. Upper Mississippi Valley areas received below normal temperatures that slowed maturity of an already late crop.

The important North Central area shows a loss from a month ago as gains in Kansas, Missouri, and Michigan were not equal to losses in the heavier producing States of Ohio, Minnesota and Iowa. Ohio losses were attributed to the moisture deficiency during August that forced maturity and resulted in small beans. September rains were of little benefit to the crop that was maturing considerably ahead of normal. Harvest was more than a third complete by October 1 compared with a fifth a year ago. Indiana and Illinois prospects were unchanged during September and by October 1 the good quality crop was about a third harvested in Indiana and one-half harvested in Illinois. The Minnesota acreage shows a relatively wide range in maturity with about 5 percent harvested by October 1 while about 5 percent was still in the pod forming stage. Chances for this later acreage to reach maturity are rather remote and some damage has already occurred with the State-wide frost of September 20. Harvest became general in Iowa during the last week of September with 15 percent harvested by October 1 compared with less than 10 percent last year and the average of about one-fourth. Late September and early October rains slowed harvest.

In the South Central area, yield prospects made significant improvement during September with a considerable acreage benefitting from the September rains. All States in the area showed yields above a month ago except Alabama, and Texas, which remained the same. Adequate moisture and cooler temperatures during September enabled soybeans in Arkansas to make a remarkable recovery from the effects of dry, hot August weather. Combining of early varieties was well along, but harvest of later varieties is not expected before late October, somewhat later than usual. The Mississippi acreage responded to the late August and September rains with about 10 percent of the crop harvested by early October. Harvest is underway in Kentucky and Tennessee although progress has been slowed by wet fields and slow maturity.

The South Atlantic soybean crop showed further decline during September as much of the area remained in the grip of a serious drought until mid-September. All States except Georgia had October 1 yields below the level of a month earlier. Harvest was beginning by early October in scattered localities with early maturing varieties. Harvest is not expected to be general before mid-October.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm holdings of old crop soybeans on October 1 are estimated at 14 million bushels, sharply higher than the comparatively low level of 1.6 million bushels held a year earlier. This year's farm stocks are the second highest of record for October 1, exceeded only by the 17.1 million bushels held on this date in 1959. The 10-year average for October 1 farm stocks is 4.3 million bushels. Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter was 27.5 million bushels, compared with 9.8 million bushels during the corresponding quarter last year and the record high for the period of 38.4 million bushels in 1960.

Stocks on farms in the major producing States are well above a year ago. The total stored on farms in the North Central States is 13.3 million bushels compared with 1.2 million held in these States a year earlier, and accounts for 95 percent of the U. S. total. Nearly four-fifths of the U. S. stocks were held in the three States of Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on the Nation's farms on October 1 totaled 278 million bushels, 15 percent above October 1, 1961 and 20 percent above the 1951-60 average. The increased supply of barley on farms reflects the larger crop produced this year. Disappearance during the July-September quarter totaled 200 million bushels compared to 216 million for the corresponding period of 1961.

Farm stocks of barley in North Dakota and Montana totaled 137 million bushels or 49 percent of the Nation's total. These two States increased their farm stocks of barley over a year earlier by 4 million bushels or 86 percent. California and Minnesota, the other two leading States, had 45 million bushels of barley on farms on October 1, a decline of 7 percent from a year earlier. These four leading barley producing States, with 57 percent of Nation's total crop, had 66 percent of the total on farms October 1, 1962.

The October 1 supply of barley on farms equals 64 percent of the 1962 production, compared with 62 percent for the comparable date last year and 63 percent for the 10-year average.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms October 1, estimated at 19.0 million bushels, were the highest since October 1, 1958, compared with 14.5 million bushels a year ago and the October 1 average of 14.3 million bushels. Disappearance of rye from farms during the July-September quarter of this year was 21.8 million bushels, compared with 17.3 million bushels during the same quarter a year ago and an average of 13.3 million bushels.

Rye stored on farms October 1 represented 49 percent of the large 1962 crop. More than three-fourths of the farm stocks were located in the North Central States, with three States--North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska--accounting for 60 percent of the U. S. total.

SORGHUM GRAIN: Sorghum grain production is forecast at 491 million bushels, 2 percent above last year, but 21 percent below the record high of 1960. This indicated production is nearly one percent above the September 1 forecast due to improved yield prospects in Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Prospects in Texas and California remain the same as a month ago. These five States produce nine-tenths of the U. S. crop. The indicated average yield of 43.4 bushels per acre is 0.4 bushel below last year's record.

Combining in Texas made fair progress with over half the crop harvested by October 1 despite delays due to wet fields. Most of the dryland crop in the South Plains was too far along to be materially helped by early September rains. A high yielding irrigated crop is practically made. Combining is under way in the Panhandle even though rains, cloudy skies, and cool weather slowed maturity.

The Oklahoma harvest has been slow due to wet fields and the competition of fall seeding of small grains. By October 1 about one-fourth of the crop was harvested. Early September rains greatly benefited the late crop.

A cool, wet September was very favorable for Kansas sorghums. By October 1 there had been no killing freeze. The late crop could use another two frost-free weeks. Nebraska yield prospects point to a bumper crop as harvest began in early planted fields.

California expects the highest yield per acre of any State -- 69.0 bushels. The crop is maturing nicely and harvest is gaining momentum.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm holdings of old crop sorghum grain this October 1 were substantially below the record high level reached a year earlier. The total of 23.6 million bushels currently in farm storages, despite being one-fourth less than a year ago, remained the second largest of record--slightly exceeding the October 1, 1960 stocks of 22.7 million bushels. The Feed Grain Program, which reduced the 1961 crop to the smallest outturn in five years, was primarily responsible for reducing the carryover in farm storages. About two-thirds of old crop sorghums stored on farms are sealed under Government commodity loan arrangements. Farm carryover stocks of sorghum grain have averaged 9.0 million bushels during the past 10 years.

Nebraska held the largest stocks with 12.5 million bushels, or more than half of all farm stored sorghums. Kansas and Texas followed with 5.6 and 2.3 million bushels, respectively. Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter totaled nearly 16 million bushels compared with about 22 million a year earlier and the average of 13 million.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is estimated at 31.6 million bushels, up 7 percent from the September 1 estimate mainly because yields in North Dakota exceeded expectations. While this year's crop is up 45 percent from last year's drought affected crop, it is still 9 percent below average. The yield per acre for harvest, at 11.3 bushels, is well above the 8.7 bushel yield of last year and the average of 8.2 bushels per acre. Yields are turning out better than expected in North Dakota and Montana because favorable September weather benefited the late acreage. In Minnesota, however, indicated production is down from a month ago. A killing frost in the northwestern counties caught about 10 percent of the crop in the boll stage and much of this will probably be lost. Production estimates in other States are unchanged from prospects a month ago.

Harvesting, while somewhat later than last year, is practically completed across the country except in the upper Red River Valley area. Crop maturity there is late because of delayed planting and a cool slow growing season. More than a fifth of the North Dakota and Minnesota acreage is still in the field.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of flaxseed on farms October 1 are estimated at 14.8 million bushels, 77 percent above the 8.4 million bushels on hand a year earlier, but 19 percent below the October 1 average of 18.4 million bushels. North Dakota accounted for 73 percent of the farm holdings, with nearly all of the balance located in Minnesota and South Dakota.

Harvesting of the earlier maturing fields is almost finished, but the overall lateness of this year's crop left some acreage still unharvested by October 1. About 11 percent of the North Dakota acreage was still in the swath and an additional 11 percent was still standing on October 2. Minnesota reports about three-fifths of the acreage remaining for harvest in the important northwest area. Prospective production on the unharvested acreage is included in the October 1 farm stocks estimate.

Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during the July-September quarter of 1962 was 18.1 million bushels, well above a year ago, but still somewhat below two years ago when supplies were more comparable.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 63.7 million bags (100 pound equivalent), a million bags more than the September 1 forecast. The presently estimated crop is 19 percent larger than last year's crop and 24 percent above average. Production is expected to be the second largest of record. Average yield per acre at 3,647 pounds is a record high, exceeding the previous high by more than two hundred pounds.

Production prospects in the southern rice area improved again during September. On October 1 the southern crop was estimated at 48.1 million bags, 1 percent above the September estimate. In Texas and Louisiana harvest was nearing completion with less than 15 percent of the acreage still standing. The early harvest season this year was due to a preponderance of early varieties and generally favorable weather conditions during the harvest period. About half the crop has been harvested in Mississippi and Arkansas. Harvest in Arkansas has been slowed by a large amount of rice that has "gone down." The bulk of this rice is being saved and harvest loss is expected to be small. Uneven ripening has also been a hindrance in many areas of Arkansas.

In California, rice yield prospects are excellent and a record crop of 15.6 million bags is forecast. There have been no strong winds and the crop is standing up well. Harvest of the "1600" variety is well along and harvest of other varieties is expanding in the Sacramento Valley. Harvest is starting in the San Joaquin Valley.

HAY: Production of all kinds of hay is estimated at 117.5 million tons, up almost 1 percent from last year and 5 percent above average. Expected output increased during September largely because of improved growth in the North and South Central Regions. Other areas showed little change in prospects during the month. In much of the Central States area mid-summer growth was slowed by lack of rainfall. Expectations, however, were improved by late season rains so second and third cuttings exceeded month ago prospects.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is now estimated at 69.6 million tons, up a million tons from September 1. This expected outturn is up 4 percent from last year and 18 percent above average. During September production prospects remained about the same in the Western and South Atlantic Regions. Production prospects in the North Central Region increased nearly a million tons during September to account for most of the increase in the national total.

The lespedeza hay crop showed a 6 percent increase during September and is now estimated at 3.1 million tons. This is still 18 percent below 1961 and down a third from average, mainly because of generally dry growing conditions through the lespedeza hay area. Late season rains in the South Central States improved expectations and account for some increase in national prospects since a month ago. Expected production in the South Atlantic Region, however, continued unchanged and is down about a fifth from last year.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts is estimated at 1,705 million pounds, up nearly 1 percent from the September 1 forecast. Prospects improved in Virginia, North Carolina, and Mississippi during the month and maintained the relatively good level of September 1 in all other States. The indicated U. S. yield per acre is 1,203 pounds compared with last year's yield of 1,220 pounds. Harvest of the crop is just getting underway in the Virginia-Carolina area,making good progress in the Southwest, and nearing completion in the Southeast area.

Digging of new crop peanuts started in late September in the Virginia-Carolina area and combines had started to roll by October 1. A larger percentage of the area's crop will be combined from windrows this year as the upward trend in the use of combines continues. The estimated yield of 1,887 pounds per acre for the area will, if it materializes, be the second highest of record exceeded only by the 1,938 pounds per acre in 1958.

Harvesting weather in the Southeastern area was generally favorable during September, although local rains caused some reduction in quality and quantity in a few localities. Harvesting progressed rapidly during the month and the bulk of the crop was threshed by October 1. Yield prospects improved during September in Mississippi, but were estimated the same as a month ago in all of the major producing States. The expected yield for the area is 1,108 pounds per acre, compared with last year's yield of 1,170 pounds and the 10-year average of 945 pounds per acre.

In the Southwestern area, rains slowed or halted digging temporarily just as harvesting operations built up momentum. However, growers resumed digging early in October and harvest is now making good progress in Oklahoma and north Texas. Harvest of the late crop in south Texas was active in late September. In New Mexico, harvest had started on October 1 and should be in full swing by mid-month. Yield prospects remained good throughout most of the area, and the estimated average outturn of 903 pounds per acre is the third highest of record.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans is estimated at 18.6 million bags (100 pounds clean basis). This is 7 percent below the record crop of 1961, but 9 percent above average. Prospective yield is 1,279 pounds per acre compared with the record yield of 1,390 pounds in 1961 and the average of 1,182 pounds per acre.

Cool, dry weather in New York during September was generally unfavorable for development and maturity of later set beans. Harvest of Michigan's excellent crop progressed under favorable conditions. Early September frost did very little damage except to some of the later colored beans.

Frost in early September did considerable damage to the dry bean crop in the northwest bean area. Sharp yield decreases occurred in Nebraska and Wyoming where frost damage was severe to late beans. Decreases were also reported for Kansas, Idaho, Colorado, and Washington. The quality of the bean crop will also be reduced by the early frost.

Harvesting varies greatly between States. By early October, Michigan had about 10 percent of its crop left to harvest. The "Pick" of this year's excellent quality crop is running very low. Harvest in Nebraska and Wyoming is behind last year and the quality of the bean crop has been lowered considerably because of heavy frost damage. Colorado harvest is virtually complete on the eastern slope and most of the southern dryland beans have been cut. Yields in Washington are varying greatly with Pintos yielding quite well, but Small Reds in the Basin are yielding only fair with high dockage. Harvest is still in progress under generally favorable conditions.

In California, weather was generally favorable for development and maturing of the dry bean crop. Indicated yield for Large Limas was a little lower than on September 1, with Baby Limas and others indicated the same as last month.

Yield for other beans is higher than last year and the average because of a switch in acreage by varieties. Blackeyes, with the largest acreage, show excellent prospects along with the Small Whites which also make up a considerable acreage of the "other" bean total.

HOPS: Production of hops is estimated at 43,907,000 pounds, 24 percent above last year, but 7 percent less than the 1951-60 average. All States will have a larger crop than last year with the largest increase in Washington.

In Idaho, harvest was complete by September 22. Yields were good from both Early and Late Clusters. An unusually heavy set and good "weigh-out" of Late Clusters offset the light turnout from Early Clusters. In Washington, harvest was completed during the last week of September. A yield of only 1,380 pounds was near the record low of 1,340 pounds in 1919. Generally low yields prevailed in all areas for both Early and Late Clusters. Total production in Washington, however, was only slightly below average due to an increase in acreage harvested. In Oregon and California, harvest was completed early in September under very favorable conditions.

TOBACCO: Production of all types of tobacco is forecast at 2,167 million pounds as of October 1 -- about 13 million more than a month earlier. The outlook for flue-cured and burley, each up about 6 million pounds, along with a million-pound boost in fire-cured, accounted for practically all the increase in the estimate. Poundage forecast for the current season is 5 percent above production last year, 6 percent above the 1951-60 average, and indicates the largest crop since 1956.

For all tobacco, a record-high combined average yield of 1,767 pounds per acre is indicated. This exceeds last year's yield, the previous high, by about 14 pounds. The 10-year average is 1,461 pounds. An exceptionally high outturn per acre from the flue-cured belt is the major influence in bringing the all-tobacco yield to a record level, because average yields indicated for the other classes are below previous highs.

Weather conditions during September were generally favorable for the portion of the crop remaining in fields. By month's end, harvest was complete or nearly so in all areas. Among stalk-cut types, houseburn has been at a minimum because curing conditions have been quite favorable this season.

Estimated production of flue-cured is placed at 1,345 million pounds, up 6 million pounds from the preceding forecast. Last year, 1,258 million pounds were produced and the 10-year average stands at 1,270 million. Based on the present outlook, this year's crop will be the largest since 1956. The combined average yield indicated for flue-cured, at 1,838 pounds per acre, exceeds the previous high of 1,808 pounds reached in 1960. Excepting type 12, yields for all brightleaf types are at all-time highs. Type 13 has broken the one ton-per-acre level for the first time for any flue-cured type. For the entire type 11-14 belt, yields averaged 1,801 pounds last year and 1,470 pounds during the 1951-60 period.

Burley is forecast at 608 million pounds, or about 6 million more than on September 1. All the increase occurred in Kentucky as the outlook did not change in other States. If the current estimate materializes, this year's crop will be 5 percent above 1961 production, 12 percent above average and the largest since 1954. An average yield of 1,794 pounds per acre is in prospect, second only to last year's 1,820 pounds for record-high honors. The 10-year average yield is 1,530 pounds per acre.

A 37.9 million pound crop is indicated for Southern Maryland--unchanged from the previous month. The 10-year average is 37.0 million. A yield of 925 pounds per acre is expected. This outturn per acre has been surpassed only once when, in 1957, the crop averaged 1,040 pounds. The 1951-60 average yield is 854 pounds per acre.

Responding to improvement in moisture conditions during September, fire-cured prospects increased about 1 million pounds during the month and now stand at 53.1 million pounds. This puts the 1962 outlook on an almost identical level with production last year, but 5 percent below average. Reports from growers indicate a yield of 1,487 pounds per acre. The fire-cured yield averaged 1,499 pounds per acre in 1961 and 1,316 pounds from 1951 through 1960.

Production of dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-37, is estimated at 22.7 million pounds, compared to 22.8 million pounds produced in 1961 and the 1951-60 average of 27.3 million. For types 35-37 combined, a yield of 1,418 pounds per acre is indicated, compared with 1,460 last season and 1,295 pounds during the 1951-60 period.

The cigar-filler crop is estimated at 57.0 million pounds, or the same as a month earlier. Based on the present estimate, filler production will be about 4.2 million pounds under 1961, but will exceed the 10-year average by about 3.1 million. The combined yield expected for filler types is about 1,666 pounds per acre. It averaged 1,717 pounds in 1961 and 1,600 pounds during the 1951-60 decade.

About 25.2 million pounds are forecast for cigar binder, down fractionally from the 25.4 million of September 1. Binder production totaled about 27.8 million pounds last year and averaged 37.9 million during 1951-60. This year's yield is set at 1,645 pounds per acre for types 51-55 combined. The 1961 yield is recorded at 1,669 pounds, compared to 1,619 pounds for the 10-year average.

Cigar wrapper leaf from the 1962 crop is expected to weigh 17.8 million pounds. This poundage is up slightly from the September 1 estimate by virtue of increases in the Connecticut Valley. Combined wrapper production amounted to 19.0 million pounds in 1961 and averaged 16.9 million during the 1951-60 span. A yield of about 1,370 pounds per acre is probable this season compared with 1,430 pounds last year and 1,270 for the average.

SUGAR BEETS: The United States production of sugar beets is estimated at 18,621,000 tons, up 176,000 tons from the September 1 forecast. This exceeds last year's record-high crop by 5 percent. The indicated yield of 16.5 tons is 0.1 ton more than last year, but is 2.3 tons less than the record yield harvested in 1959.

Harvesting was in progress in most States by October 1 and scheduled to begin in other sections by October 10. Although frost or freeze occurred in many areas in early September, no appreciable damage to beets was reported except in Utah where yield prospects were lowered. Minnesota beets showed improvement during the month. Warm, sunny weather after the early September freeze increased yield prospects and the sugar content of Colorado beets. In Montana, September temperatures promoted beet development and about 7 percent of the crop had been dug by October 1.

The expected yield in California is down 0.5 ton from a month ago. Cool weather has retarded growth and nematodes have damaged the crop in the lower Sacramento Valley but disease has not been a serious threat in the State this year. Although not quite up to earlier expectations the quality and sugar content of beets are generally better than last year.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane on the Mainland is expected to total 11,082,000 tons -- 441,000 tons more than was forecast a month earlier. An increase in expected production in Louisiana more than offset a decrease in Florida. Estimated production in Hawaii remains unchanged from the forecast made early in the season. Production in the three sugarcane producing States of the United States is estimated at 20,815,000 tons, compared with 19,606,000 tons last year. A sizeable expansion in the Florida acreage is largely responsible for this increase.

The increased yield prospects in Louisiana were the result of generally favorable September weather; however, some areas were becoming dry at the end of the month and a good rain would be beneficial. Harvest is expected to start on October 15 and to become general the last of the month. Although the indicated yield per acre in Florida is down 1.0 ton from a month ago, the yield outlook continues at a high level, especially on the "plant cane" which accounts for more than one-half of the acreage. Summer weather conditions were good for sugarcane development, and high temperatures and abundant rainfall during September promoted rapid stalk growth. Grinding of Florida cane will begin about November 1.

In Hawaii, reductions in prospective production caused by the continued drought on the Hamakua-Kohala coast is expected to be offset by above-average yields elsewhere on the Island. In the drought area some of next year's crop is being harvested to salvage whatever sugar is present before the plants die from lack of water. This harvest of immature cane encroaches on the 1963 crop.

APPLES: The Nation's apple crop is estimated at 119,850,000 bushels, down 5 percent from last year, but 9 percent above average. Compared with last year, production prospects are equal or higher in all South Central and Western States except Colorado and Montana. In the Atlantic and North Central States, a lighter crop is forecast for all States except Vermont, North Carolina, Ohio, and Indiana.

In the Eastern States, the indicated production of 59,160,000 bushels is down 11 percent from last year. Late apples continued to size and quality and color are very good. Harvest of winter varieties is under way and movement into storage has started. Fruit damaged by the late July hailstorm in Pennsylvania healed well and many apples previously considered a total loss are being picked. In Virginia, harvest was well advanced

by the end of September, with picking of Red Delicious complete in southern and Piedmont counties and approaching the end in the Winchester area. In West Virginia, quality is good, but extended dry weather resulted in small sizes. The North Carolina crop was over half harvested at the end of September.

The forecast of 24,065,000 bushels in Central States is down 15 percent from last year, but 12 percent above average. In Michigan apple harvest is two weeks ahead of schedule. Color and quality are very good but sizes are running small. Red Delicious apples sized better than the Jonathan and McIntosh, but are still smaller than usual. The exceptionally good quality of this year's crop has resulted in limited supplies for cider and juice plants. In Ohio, harvest of fall varieties was practically complete by October 1. Picking of winter varieties was underway the latter part of September, with most active harvest expected during October. Sizes are small, but color and quality are good to excellent. Dry weather in southern Illinois resulted in a light crop. Harvest was past the half-way point by October 1.

Production in the Western States is now placed at 36.6 million bushels, up 2 percent from the September 1 forecast. This is 14 percent above last year, but 1 percent below average. In Washington, harvest has been slowed by unseasonably warm weather during September, which resulted in slow coloring. Weather during September in Oregon was favorable for good fruit development, although occasional heavy rains caused some limited drop. In the Hood River area where harvest is starting a good crop of Newtowns is expected, but Red Delicious failed to size. Harvest got underway about mid-September in the Milton-Freewater area. In California, harvest of late apples is advancing rapidly. While there have been reports of frost damage in some mountain counties, most of these areas have come through with good to excellent crops.

PEACHES: The 1962 peach crop is estimated at 75.8 million bushels, down 3 percent from last year, but 16 percent above the 1951-60 average. Increases from last season occurred in the West and in the North Atlantic States while production decreased elsewhere.

Production of Clingstone peaches in California is now estimated at a record high 30.6 million bushels compared with 27.8 million bushels harvested last year. The estimates exclude that portion of the crop eliminated from production under the "green drop" program of the Clingstone Peach Marketing Order. Harvest of the California Clingstone crop was completed September 25. Quality and sizes were very good.

The California Freestone crop of 12.9 million bushels is the fourth largest of record. Harvest of this crop was virtually completed at the end of September.

PEARS: The October 1 forecast of pear production in the United States at 28,852,000 bushels is up 7 percent from last year but slightly under the 1951-60 average. Practically all of the increase from last year is in the two Pacific Coast States of Oregon and California. Production in Washington and in other sections of the country is below last season.

Harvest of Bartletts was completed during September in the Pacific Coast States. Bartletts account for 78 percent of the estimated production in these States. In California quality and size have been generally good and losses were negligible. Harvest of "other" varieties will continue into October. In Oregon picking of "other" varieties will continue through the first half of October. Quality and size are very good. The Bartlett crop in Washington was extremely variable with respect to size, yield, and quality. Movement from storage to fresh market continues. The D'Anjou pears were picked and in storage by September 20. Small sizes and frost blemish on this variety resulted in light tonnage going into storage.

In other producing States, harvest was practically complete except for a few late orchards. Picking in Texas will continue into October.

GRAPES: Production prospects declined 2 percent from a month ago, and the crop is now forecast at 3,038,000 tons. This is 2 percent below a year earlier, but 2 percent above average. Most of the decrease occurred in California, where the bulk of the crop is grown. California and Arizona, which grow mostly European types, expect 2,762,100 tons, down 2 percent from last year, but 1 percent above the average. Production in the remaining States totals 275,900 tons, slightly below last year.

California raisin varieties are estimated at 1.6 million tons, down 15 percent from last year, but about equal to the average. Harvesting of Thompsons for fresh shipment is virtually through and crushing is past the half-way mark. Picking of Muscats is increasing and the crop is expected to be at least 50 percent greater than last year. Although the production of natural raisins was disappointing a high quality product was produced as excellent drying conditions prevailed. The sugar content was high this year resulting in a lower dry-away. The October survey of raisin production in California shows a total natural raisin crop of 157,200 tons compared with 216,000 tons for 1961--down 27 percent. The 1962 harvest consists of 148,000 tons of Thompson Seedless (29 percent less than last year) and 9,200 tons of other varieties of natural raisins. Wine variety grape production is estimated at 550,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but 16 percent above last year. Crushing was at peak by October 1. The table grape crop is forecast at 600,000 tons, also unchanged from last month, 35 percent above the 1961 crop and 7 percent above the average. Shipping of Tokays is about over, but crushing is continuing active. Emperor picking has commenced, but activity is still light. Quality is considered outstanding on Tokays and above average on Emperors.

Warm weather during September advanced the maturity of the Washington grape crop, and picking started about the usual time. Sugar solids are better than had been expected, considering the cool season.

Prospects in the Great Lakes States declined slightly during October, and the crop is now estimated at 209,000 tons, down 2 percent from last year, but 23 percent above the average. The crop is turning out smaller than expected in New York and Pennsylvania, but larger in Michigan. Picking is well advanced in each of the States. Sugar content is generally good.

CITRUS: The 1962-63 crop of Early, Midseason and Navel oranges is forecast at 74.2 million boxes, up 11 percent from last year and 14 percent above average. Florida and California account for the increase with prospective production in Florida at a record high. The Florida Valencia forecast of 56 million boxes is 1 percent below last year's record crop, but is 52 percent above average. Because the California Valencia crop will not be estimated until December there is no indication of California's total orange crop. The total orange crop in Texas and Louisiana is quite small as the result of last January's freeze damage. The Arizona crop is also down from last year as the result of winter cold damage.

U. S. production of grapefruit (excluding California's "Other Areas") is estimated at 40.8 million boxes, down 2 percent from last year and 1 percent below average. The Florida crop estimated at 37.5 million boxes is up 7 percent from last year, but production in other States is down, with Texas expecting very few grapefruit as the result of winter freeze.

The Arizona lemon crop is forecast at 600,000 boxes, nearly one million boxes below last year as the result of cold damage last winter.

Florida expects an above average crop of tangerines with the estimated 4.5 million boxes 12 percent greater than last year. However, estimated production of Florida tangelos, at 800,000 boxes, is 20 percent below the 1961-62 crop.

Florida orange groves are generally in excellent condition with an abundance of new growth and a good set of fruit. A record large orange crop of 118.7 million boxes is in prospect. An increase in bearing trees, particularly Valencias, and a much heavier set than last year for Early and Midseason oranges are major factors accounting for the large crop. Recent rains favored growing conditions which are in sharp contrast to the conditions a year ago when soil moisture was so low.

Fruit sizes of Early and Midseason oranges are generally smaller than a year ago. Valencias with a lighter set than last year show better sizes. Harvest of Navel oranges from the lower east coast started about a week later than last year. Grapefruit trees generally have a heavy set of fruit, with the seedy showing a heavier set than the seedless. Harvest started about one week earlier than last year.

California expects nearly 45 percent more Navel oranges than last year. Sizes are somewhat below normal for this date. Volume movement is not expected until late November. California Valencias are developing well. With more favorable water conditions prevailing this season than last, fruit sizes are expected to be better. Desert Valleys grapefruit have a spotty set as the result of winter and late spring freeze damage. New crop lemons are developing well.

Arizona oranges are sizing well since most groves had a light set of fruit. Although the grapefruit trees also had a light set the fruit is not sizing well. Picking of grapefruit is expected to begin the last part of October.

The Texas orange and grapefruit crops are quite small as the result of winter freeze damage. About three-fourths of the damaged orange and grapefruit trees had been pruned by the end of September. Water for irrigation is in short supply.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The production forecast of plums now totals 88,000 tons, up 300 tons from last month, but 7 percent below that of last year. All of the change from last month occurred in Michigan. Harvest was completed during September.

The prune crop in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is now estimated at 84,700 tons, (fresh basis) down slightly from last month, but still 25 percent larger than the 1961 crop. All of the decrease occurred in the Idaho crop where harvest has now been completed. Picking is through for the most part in Washington but is continuing in Oregon due to the late season. In Washington, harvest weather was ideal with reasonably good quality resulting. In Oregon, rains have hampered picking. Fruit is generally large and a heavy crop is being harvested.

The California dried prune crop is estimated at 140,000 tons (dried basis), 1 percent larger than last year, but 7 percent below average. The crop in California was spotty with some districts having very light crops and others having relatively good crops. Sizes were small in some districts and dry-away was above normal. There was a large amount of cracked fruit, a large part of which is expected to be used for processing.

PECANS: The indicated production of 84.6 million pounds of pecans in eleven producing States is slightly more than one-third of last year's record crop of 246.8 million pounds and 47 percent below the 10-year average. A lighter crop than last year is expected in all States except Oklahoma and New Mexico. October 1 conditions indicate this will be the smallest crop since 1946. The light crop is attributed to cold wet weather at blooming and pollination time, a heavy infestation of insects, and considerable shedding as a result of hot dry weather in some areas during August.

Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, which usually account for over half of the total U. S. crop, are expected to harvest less than one-fourth as many pecans as last year and about one-half as many as average. Most of the decrease from last season for these States is in improved varieties with the Stuart crop almost a failure. In Louisiana,

prospects are spotted with the better crops across the northern part of the State. In Alabama, nuts are not filling out well and shedding continued.

In South Carolina and Florida prospective production of both improved and seedling varieties is sharply below last season. The decrease indicated for North Carolina is in the improved varieties.

In Texas and Arkansas, production is forecast below last year and the average. Indicated production for Oklahoma, although above last year, is 37 percent below average. In New Mexico nuts are sizing nicely and shedding has been nominal.

ALMONDS: California production of almonds in 1962 is estimated at 48,000 tons, down 28 percent from last year but 6 percent above average. Harvest of the almond crop is well advanced. Production of the important Nonpareil variety is running short of last year. Harvest of Mission varieties is well advanced in the San Joaquin Valley.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is now estimated at 7,900 tons, a decline of 500 tons from a month earlier. A crop of this size if realized, would be down one-third from last year's large crop, and 4 percent below the 10-year average. Prospects continued to decline in Oregon during September as an unusually heavy drop of blank nuts occurred. In both Oregon and Washington harvest was expected to start during the first half of October. Nut sizes and quality are both good in Washington.

WALNUTS: The 1962 walnut crop in California and Oregon now estimated at 84,400 tons, is 25 percent above last year and 15 percent above the 10-year average. A severe drop of blighted nuts during late August and early September in Oregon accounts for the reduced prospects from last month. In Oregon, an extremely light crop is expected in Lane County. Other areas have a better crop, but prospects are still down sharply from last year. In California, harvest is underway on early varieties. Quality and size of the Payne variety are reported good. Sunburn is below normal except in the Southern part of the State. All varieties are maturing rapidly and harvest is expected to reach its peak in mid-October with harvest of the Franquette variety.

AVOCADOS: The Florida 1962-63 crop of avocados remains unchanged from a month ago at 9,000 tons, nearly 50 percent above last year but slightly below average. In California, harvest of the remaining 1961-62 crop is expected to continue through October. Most of the remaining fruit is in the Ventura-Santa Barbara district where lateness of bloom and weather conditions have favored the holding of fruit on the trees in good condition.

NECTARINES: Harvest of California nectarines was completed in late September. Production, while large, was below that of last year.

OLIVES: The set of olives in California is spotty by varieties and areas, with the total tonnage expected to be a little below that of last year. The set of Manzanillos in Tulare County as well as in some lesser producing counties to the North is generally good, but for most other varieties it is lighter. Picking of Manzanillos is proceeding in most districts. Fruit from Tulare County is generally larger than last season. Sevillanos are reported to have made good size.

FIGS: California harvest of figs is about complete. While there are a few more figs on the trees, cool weather in recent weeks has retarded development of this fruit and it is doubtful if this late fruit will mature enough for harvest. Quality of dried figs is very good, particularly the Calimyrna variety, which is expected to have a low percentage of substandards. The acreage of figs is at the lowest point in recent years.

CRANBERRIES: Prospects for 1962 crop cranberries increased slightly during September and are now estimated at a record 1.4 million barrels. This is 13 percent above last year, and 30 percent above average. Higher prospects than a month ago in Massachusetts and Washington more than offset a decline in Wisconsin. Massachusetts, which normally produces over half of the United States production, is the only State showing an increase in production over last year, but it is up 63 percent.

Excellent growing conditions prevailed in Massachusetts throughout September and harvest of a good quality crop is now underway. To date berries have been predominantly medium-sized due to the lateness of the season and to the heavy set. Recent heavy rains replenished water reserves for later frost protection if needed.

Harvesting is also underway in New Jersey and Wisconsin. Abnormally cool weather in Wisconsin limited sizing of berries.

In Oregon and Washington, growth has been slowed by the cooler weather, and sizes are small. General picking was not expected before the second week of October. In Washington quality appears to be very good.

POTATOES: Fall potato production is now estimated at 191,533,000 hundredweight, 150,000 hundredweight above the September estimate. Favorable September weather promoted rapid growth in eastern and some central sections with larger yields than expected a month ago now indicated for Maine, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the New England States except Vermont. In addition, the fall potato production estimate was increased by a carryover of late summer potatoes into the fall marketing season in New York, Wisconsin, and Washington. These increases were largely offset by a decline in yield prospects in Nebraska and several Western States--Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Utah and Nevada--as a result of earlier than normal September killing frosts.

The current estimate for the fall crop in the eight Eastern States, at 67,187,000 hundredweight, is 1,968,000 hundredweight above a month ago, but 457,000 hundredweight under the 1961 crop. In the nine Central States, a fall crop of 44,267,000 hundredweight is in prospect, up 117,000 hundredweight from September 1, but 4,083,000 below last year. The nine Western

States, with an 80,079,000 hundredweight fall crop this year, show a drop of 1,935,000 hundredweight from last month and 8,559,000 hundredweight from 1961.

Weather conditions during September in the eight Eastern States were generally favorable for late season growth of fall potatoes. Cooler and more cloudy, damp weather than usual in Maine retarded maturity. Vines have been more resistant to top killing than normal. This increased sizes and yields with a good quality, high yielding crop indicated. Maine's production estimate, at 38,480,000 hundredweight is 740,000 above the September 1 forecast and 4 percent larger than 1961. Western and central New York had dry, cool weather during September which was favorable for harvesting. Yields in those areas are better than expected. Long Island had good rains early in September and again near the end of the month with harvest in full swing between rains. Marketings of Long Island potatoes have been slower than expected and 1,300 acres were carried over from the late summer to fall seasonal classification. Full scale digging got underway in Pennsylvania about the 21st. A lighter than normal set is reported, but tubers are of good size and excellent quality.

The nine Central States had favorable weather for late season growth of fall potatoes except in Ohio and Nebraska. Dry weather in Ohio reduced yields a small amount while growth in Nebraska was stopped by killing frosts September 10. Other Central States escaped killing frost until about September 20. Vines were mostly killed at that time which limited sizing but benefited maturity. Digging was in full swing throughout the region by October 1. Some delays occurred in Wisconsin due to heavy September rains particularly in the Antigo area and harvest was less than half done by October 1. An adjustment of 1,000 acres was made from late summer to fall potatoes in Wisconsin. In the Red River Valley harvest passed the half way mark about October 1. Late September weather was ideal for harvest and most potatoes going into Valley storages were very clean except on the heavier soils. Quality of the crop is average or better.

Frosts on September 8 and 9 covered portions of the potato areas in Idaho, Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Nevada and cut yield prospects in those States. Yield per acre prospects held steady in other Western States, but slow marketings in Washington necessitated moving an additional 4,000 acres of late summer potatoes to the fall classification. Production in Idaho is estimated at 47,310,000 hundredweight, down 2,490,000 from last month. The early frosts were quite general in the eastern area of the State and scattered in the south central. Warm weather and periodic showers following the frosts slowed maturity which has delayed harvest. Growth in northern Colorado was terminated by the early September frosts. Vines in the San Luis Valley were killed by late August frosts. Yields in both areas were reduced. Harvest is beginning in Utah. The September 9 frost cut production

sharply in the Diamond Valley area of Nevada. Quality and tuber size of the Washington crop is generally good with the percentage of culls considerably less than last year. Many growers have delayed harvest hoping prices will go up. Harvest of Oregon fall potatoes is expected to get underway in volume after October 1. This year's crop is expected to be smooth and of high quality--an excellent storage crop. Digging of the large Russet crop in the Tulelake area of California is underway with harvest expected to extend through October. Digging of the Salinas Valley chip crop continues at a constant rate. Shippers in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Maria areas are active. Harvest will begin in the Stockton Delta section in late October.

Production of late summer potatoes is now placed at 32,791,000 hundredweight, 1,669,000 less than estimated last month. The decline in estimated production is mainly due to a shift of 6,300 acres from the late summer to the fall classification in New York, Wisconsin, and Washington. Marketings during August and September in these States were slower than expected and a smaller acreage was marketed prior to October 1 than was forecast last July.

Harvest in New Jersey was about three-fourths completed by October 1 which was ahead of a year ago when it was less than half completed by October 1. Digging of Pennsylvania's late summer cobblers was virtually completed by mid-September with quality excellent and yields fair. Delayed harvest increased tonnage on the Michigan crop which is now being harvested. Harvest is nearing completion in Idaho and Oregon of an excellent quality late summer crop. Most acreage in other areas has been harvested.

The total 1962 potato crop (all seasonal groups) is now estimated at 265,351,000 hundredweight, down 1.5 million from September 1, and 28 million less than the 1961 crop.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes this season is forecast at 16,445,000 hundredweight as of October 1, compared with 15,083,000 cwt. in 1961 and 15,445,000 hundredweight in 1960. Record high yields are anticipated in Kansas and Virginia. Nationally, yields this year are expected to average the highest of record.

In New Jersey, digging of sweetpotatoes was underway on a limited scale the last half of September. Volume movement began the first week of October in the Swedesboro, Vineland and Hammonton sections. Digging on the Eastern Shore of Virginia progressed rapidly during September and approximately two-thirds of the crop had been harvested by October 1. In other commercial areas of Virginia, harvest is expected to begin shortly. Weather conditions have been favorable for the North Carolina crop, but harvest is progressing slowly. Early maturing varieties in Georgia had all been dug by the first of October when harvest of Georgia Reds, the principal fresh market variety, was just getting underway. Very few Alabama sweetpotatoes have been dug except for the limited green market. Only about one-third of the Louisiana crop had been harvested by October 1. Active harvest in Texas began about September 15 and is expected to continue into November.

Harvest is underway in northeast Kansas. Digging in New Mexico was anticipated the week of October 8. Harvest is active throughout the principal producing areas of California and is expected to be completed by late November.

PASTURES: Pasture feed condition in the United States improved contra-seasonally during September. Late summer rains and below normal temperatures, in contrast to earlier soil moisture shortages, improved the environment for pasture development. Reported condition on October 1, at 79 percent of normal, was up 7 percentage points from September 1. Although the October 1 average was 4 points below the unusually good pasture condition a year earlier, it was 8 points above the 1951-60 average. Based on the 10-year average of reported condition on September 1 and October 1, pastures usually decline seasonally about 2 points during the period.

Temperatures during September averaged generally below normal across the Nation, with frost and freezing occurring earlier than usual in many areas. In contrast to the many unseasonable lows, temperatures averaged above normal during September in most of the Gulf Coast States and a large area in the Northwest.

Nearly all of the country received some form of precipitation during September. Most of the eastern half of the Nation received two inches or more, a large part of this area received more than 4 inches. Even with these generous supplies compared with earlier months, September rainfall was below normal over much of the Eastern Gulf, South Atlantic, and Western States, and the North Central States except Minnesota, Missouri, and Kansas.

Soil moisture conditions improved considerably in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey during September and rainfall was near normal in New England. This, combined with the advent of cool temperatures, brought moderate improvement in pastures. On October 1, pasture feed condition for the North Atlantic Region was reported at 66 percent of normal compared with 58 percent on September 1. Last year, on October 1 condition was 83 percent for this region -- the 10-year average for the date is 76 percent. All States in the region except Maine reported pasture improvement during September. Pasture condition in Maine, Vermont, and Rhode Island was down slightly from October 1 last year, but other States showed sharp declines. Many farmers in Pennsylvania had sown rye and other grains in an attempt to extend the pasture season and some were compensating for shortages of hay by putting more corn in silos.

In the East North Central Region, pastures showed some improvement during September. Reported condition, at 76 percent of normal on October 1, was up 7 points from September 1. Although this was 10 points below the October 1 condition last year, it was average for the date. Usually there is a 4-percent decline during September. Pasture condition improved during September in each East North Central State except Illionois where it was unchanged. Except for Indiana and Wisconsin, all States were below a year ago on October 1. In Illinois, where soil moisture continued short despite near normal rainfall, pastures responded slowly and furnished little feed.

Condition of pasture feed in the West North Central States was reported good to excellent on October 1, and showed improvement from September 1. Pastures were reported at 85 percent of normal on October 1 compared with 80 percent on September 1. This was slightly higher than on October 1, 1961, and compares with the 10-year average of 70 percent. North and South Dakota pasture condition declined slightly during September. In these areas, grass is now mature and generally supplying plenty of high quality roughage. Conditions improved rapidly in Missouri as late summer rains revived grass held dormant by earlier drought conditions. Pastures improved sharply in Kansas as a result of generous rains during September, and improved slightly in Minnesota. As a result of ample rainfall during the summer season, pastures still were providing most of the roughage for cattle in Minnesota.

In the South Atlantic States, pasture condition was 72 percent of normal on October 1, down slightly from September 1. October 1 condition was 10 points below the same date last year, but about average for the date. Maryland, Georgia, and Florida pastures improved during September. However, in other States, pastures declined. Below normal rainfall during September and low soil moisture reserves were not favorable to more than normal pasture development. Rain in late September, however, should greatly improve condition in the Piedmont areas of North and South Carolina. Supplemental feeding was necessary in some areas of these States.

Late August and September rains in the South Central Region improved pastures. October 1 condition was reported at 78 percent, compared with 62 percent on September 1. Although October 1 condition was still short of last year's unusually good-83 percent of normal, it was far above the 10-year average of 64 percent. All States reported pasture improvement during September. Prospects improved for fall and winter grazing as September rains helped overcome, in some areas, droughty condition that persisted during the summer months. Pastures were reported as very lush and succulent for this time of year in Oklahoma. In Arkansas, moisture supplies improved and brought corresponding improvements in pastures. Late summer planted acreages of oats and rye came up with good stands and some are ready for grazing.

Pasture feed condition declined slightly in the Western Region during September although favorable weather conditions held the seasonal decline to a minimum. Good to excellent pasture feed was available over much of the area during September. Condition was reported at 82 percent of normal on October 1, compared with 83 percent on September 1. On October 1, a year ago, condition was reported at 75 percent--the 10-year average for the date is 74 percent. Dry land and low land pastures responded to frequent September showers and temperatures that averaged above normal over much of the area. At higher elevations, cool weather slowed growth of dry land pastures in Washington. In Colorado, pastures declined seasonally on the Eastern slope as dry weather prevailed, but on the Western slope rains softened the grass and relieved the dry soil condition. September rains improved pastures in New Mexico, but were too late to provide much growth for winter feed.

September milk production in the United States is estimated at 9,683 million pounds, about 1 percent above a year earlier and 4 percent above the 1951-60 average for the month. For the first three quarters of the year, milk production totaled 1 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1961.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States, September 1962, with comparisons

(In millions of pounds)

State	Sept.av. 1951-60	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1962	Sept. 1962	State	Sept.av. 1951-60	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1962	Sept. 1962
N. Y.	707	790	780	816	Ga.	94	87	84	85
N. J.	91	92	92	92	Ky.	223	240	268	241
Pa.	494	545	560	551	Tenn.	208	224	245	220
Ohio	442	441	440	436	Ala.	96	82	85	82
Ind.	298	265	275	258	Miss.	113	113	116	111
Ill.	383	335	370	337	Ark.	96	82	92	85
Mich.	434	444	470	466	Okla.	126	121	118	120
Wis.	1,147	1,276	1,379	1,312	Texas	232	1/238	259	244
Minn.	507	551	633	555	Mont.	41	35	38	34
Iowa	452	449	523	455	Idaho	117	132	144	132
Mo.	332	320	348	295	Wyo.	17.1	14.4	16.5	14.8
N.Dak.	125	122	158	126	Colo.	68	63	65	61
S.Dak.	103	103	114	99	Utah	55	60	63	59
Nebr.	161	149	171	144	Wash.	146	162	179	175
Kans.	168	156	154	149	Oreg.	95	90	99	89
Md.	121	131	130	126	Calif.	580	671	714	687
Va.	182	179	193	183	Other 2/ States	568	1/620	638	615
W.Va.	66	54	51	49					
N. C.	140	138	136	136					
S. C.	48	47	44	43	U. S.	9,276	9,621	10,244	9,683

1/ Revised.
2/ Monthly data for individual States not available. Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 4,817 million eggs during September--2 percent more than in September 1961. Increases were 9 percent in the West, 5 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the South Central, and 1 percent in the West North Central States. These increases were partially offset by decreases of 4 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central States. Egg production during September was the largest of record in the South Atlantic, South Central, and in the West. Egg production for the period January through September totaled 47,512 million eggs, or 2 percent more than during the corresponding months last year.

The rate of egg production per layer during September was 16.5 compared with 16.2 during September last year. Increases from 1961 were 4 percent in the West North Central, 2 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central regions. In the Western States the rate of lay was unchanged from a year earlier. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 9 months of 1962 was 162 eggs compared with 161 eggs for the same months a year earlier.

Farmers had an average of 292,561,000 layers on hand during September--an increase of 1 percent from September last year. Increases from 1961 were 9 percent in the West; 4 percent in the South Atlantic, and 3 percent in the South Central States. These more than offset decreases of 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central, and 2 percent in the East North Central regions.

The number of layers on farms October 1, 1962 totaled 297,975,000 compared with 297,630,000 on October 1 a year earlier. Increases of 10 percent in the West, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, and 3 percent in the South Central more than offset decreases of 5 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the North Atlantic, and 3 percent in the East North Central States.

The rate of lay on October 1 was 54.3 eggs per 100 layers--up 3 percent from a year earlier and the highest of record for the date. All regions of the country were above last year except the South Atlantic which was the same. Increases were 6 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and in the South Central, 2 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the West.

Pullets not of laying age on October 1, 1962 totaled 75,253,000--5 percent less than a year earlier and 26 percent less than the October 1 average for 1951-60. Decreases of 10 percent in the East North Central and the West North Central, 8 percent in the South Central and 5 percent in the North Atlantic more than offset increases of 11 percent in the West and 7 percent in the South Atlantic regions.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms October 1, are estimated at 373,228,000 compared with 376,535,000 at the same time a year earlier--a decrease of 1 percent.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1						
	Thousands						
1951-60 (Av.)	55,976	58,472	79,690	33,008	47,905	36,573	311,624
1961	46,985	48,166	67,987	42,155	49,465	42,872	297,630
1962	44,922	46,511	64,775	43,769	50,838	47,160	297,975
	POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1 1/						
	Thousands						
1951-60 (Av.)	71,348	76,745	115,267	42,471	62,218	44,992	413,042
1961	57,926	61,383	92,192	51,994	61,568	51,472	376,535
1962	55,270	58,461	86,583	54,270	61,932	56,712	373,228
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1951-60 (Av.)	51.9	46.5	43.2	45.7	41.1	54.7	46.7
1961	53.9	52.4	49.2	54.3	49.9	60.0	52.8
1962	55.3	53.5	52.1	54.1	51.2	60.6	54.3

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Potential layers were down 6 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in the North Atlantic and in the East North Central, but were up 10 percent in the West, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the South Central States. The decrease in pullet numbers was partially offset by larger holdings of hens.

The estimated number of all young chickens on farms October 1 was 248,260,000--3 percent less than on October 1, 1961. All regions of the country showed decreases from a year earlier except the West and the South Atlantic, which increased 7 and 3 percent, respectively. Decreases were 12 percent in the West North Central, 6 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central, and 3 percent in the South Central regions. October 1 holdings of young chickens consisted of 56 percent laying pullets, 30 percent pullets not of laying age, and 14 percent other chickens. Other chickens on farms total 33,746,000--up 3 percent from a year earlier, but 19 percent less than the October 1 average of 1951-60.

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	Thousands						
	PULLETS OF LAYING AGE						
1951-60 (Av.)	29,181	29,008	36,990	16,140	20,025	17,976	149,320
1961	23,187	22,774	33,119	22,309	22,825	21,255	145,469
1962	21,436	22,046	28,826	21,938	22,501	22,514	139,261
	PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE						
1951-60 (Av.)	15,372	18,274	35,576	9,462	14,314	8,419	101,418
1961	10,941	13,217	24,205	9,839	12,103	8,600	78,905
1962	10,348	11,950	21,808	10,501	11,094	9,552	75,253
	OTHER YOUNG CHICKENS						
1951-60 (Av.)	6,742	7,196	10,941	5,500	7,484	3,756	41,620
1961	4,629	4,239	5,373	5,056	8,001	5,521	32,819
1962	4,811	4,508	4,701	5,915	7,933	5,878	33,746
	ALL YOUNG CHICKENS						
1951-60 (Av.)	51,296	54,478	83,508	31,102	41,822	30,151	292,357
1961	38,757	40,230	62,697	37,204	42,929	35,376	257,193
1962	36,595	38,504	55,335	38,354	41,528	37,944	248,260
	HENS ONE YEAR OR OLDER						
1951-60 (Av.)	26,795	29,464	42,701	16,868	27,880	18,597	162,304
1961	23,798	25,392	34,868	19,846	26,640	21,617	152,161
1962	23,486	24,465	35,949	21,831	28,337	24,646	158,714

All pullets on farms October 1 are estimated at 214,514,000, compared with 224,374,000 last year and with the 1951-60 average of 250,738,000. Of the pullets on hand, 65 percent were of laying age or the same percentage as a year earlier. The number of laying pullets totaled 139,261,000--a decrease of 4 percent from last year.

Hens one year old and older on October 1 totaled 158,714,000--4 percent more than the number on hand October 1 last year. Hen numbers increased 14 percent in the West, 10 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Central, and 3 percent in the West North Central as compared with a year earlier. These were partially offset by decreases of 4 percent in East North Central and 1 percent in the North Atlantic. Hens comprised 53 percent of the laying flock this year compared with 51 percent last year.

Prices received by producers for eggs averaged 36.2 cents per dozen in mid-September - up 3.7 cents a dozen from a month earlier and up 0.7 cent from mid-September 1961. This is the third consecutive monthly increase. In late September buying interest in terminal markets was diverted to medium and small sizes as price resistance increased on large. On the week ending October 3 prices were sharply lower on large and medium sizes. Operations by egg breakers were limited in all areas.

Producers received an average of 16.3 cents per pound live weight for commercial broilers in mid-September, up 1.0 cent a pound from a month earlier and up 4.5 cents from the record low of mid-September and mid-October 1961. Offerings were fully ample for a rather slow and disappointing demand. On the week ending October 3, the closing undertone was weak following sharp price declines on iced packed poultry. Farmers received an average of 9.6 cents a pound for farm chickens in mid-September, compared with 9.5 cents a month earlier and 8.6 cents the same month last year. Marketing of hens in the midwest producing areas increased seasonally as producers were liquidating old birds to provide housing space for pullets.

Turkey prices in mid-September averaged 21.2 cents per pound live weight, compared with 20.2 cents a month earlier and 18.2 cents a year earlier. Prices in the nation's turkey markets trended upward during September until the last few days of the month when the market weakened and prices lost some of the earlier increases. At the beginning of October most buyers showed a non-agressive buying interest and watched for market developments.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-September was $3.44 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.39 in mid-September 1961. The average cost of broiler growing mash was $4.69 per 100 pounds, up 4 cents from a year earlier. Cost of turkey growing mash in mid-September averaged $4.80 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.75 a month earlier and $4.65 a year earlier. At mid-September farm chicken-feed, turkey-feed, and broiler-feed price ratios were more favorable than a year earlier. Egg-feed ratio was the same as a year earlier.

Crop Reporting Board

CORN FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	54.8	60.0	63.0	69	60	63
Mass.	56.6	62.0	60.0	185	124	120
Conn.	55.5	66.0	64.0	210	132	128
N.Y.	52.3	63.0	57.0	11,709	11,403	10,545
N.J.	55.0	74.0	63.0	6,713	5,772	4,788
Pa.	52.6	67.0	45.0	51,537	59,965	41,085
Ohio	58.0	74.0	74.0	194,223	187,738	195,212
Ind.	58.0	74.0	78.0	268,859	308,802	331,968
Ill.	61.0	77.0	77.0	538,109	638,176	650,958
Mich.	50.0	68.0	62.0	76,879	101,864	90,086
Wis.	61.1	73.0	64.0	99,261	120,377	100,288
Minn.	52.0	64.5	54.0	260,873	324,242	260,604
Iowa	57.2	74.0	76.0	601,420	747,252	744,420
Mo.	42.2	62.0	53.0	153,228	175,398	157,410
N.Dak.	25.4	33.0	33.0	10,128	5,148	6,171
S.Dak.	29.6	36.5	42.0	95,493	100,046	120,876
Nebr.	36.5	51.5	58.0	216,330	279,439	292,668
Kans.	30.1	48.0	50.0	46,935	58,800	63,100
Del.	48.7	62.0	55.0	7,367	7,378	6,875
Md.	49.6	60.0	51.0	20,892	22,140	19,584
Va.	39.8	53.0	58.0	28,650	28,885	31,320
W.Va.	45.0	53.0	53.0	6,351	4,240	3,922
N.C.	35.0	48.0	52.0	65,515	67,200	68,432
S.C.	22.8	35.0	35.0	20,797	20,055	17,255
Ga.	22.4	35.0	31.0	48,925	65,800	53,630
Fla.	21.2	33.0	32.0	7,058	9,636	8,864
Ky.	40.0	55.0	56.0	69,837	61,380	62,496
Tenn.	31.3	43.0	39.0	48,215	45,408	37,908
Ala.	22.6	35.0	29.0	44,097	48,335	35,235
Miss.	24.4	39.0	28.0	34,234	34,515	22,540
Ark.	24.6	35.5	31.0	13,652	8,449	6,572
La.	24.2	37.0	30.0	12,107	9,879	6,900
Okla.	22.1	35.0	30.5	7,240	5,390	4,148
Texas	21.1	30.0	31.0	35,558	31,890	28,024
Mont.	30.1	58.0	60.0	192	174	180
Idaho	66.0	79.0	74.0	1,147	1,817	1,702
Wyo.	37.0	67.0	45.0	604	1,340	855
Colo.	38.3	56.5	51.0	10,346	12,204	11,679
N.Mex.	23.8	35.0	36.0	602	525	468
Ariz.	19.8	18.0	17.0	568	360	340
Utah	52.1	64.0	68.0	197	192	204
Wash.	56.6	85.0	83.0	2,065	2,975	3,320
Oreg.	63.2	68.0	70.0	1,234	1,632	1,890
Calif.	62.3	72.0	77.0	8,498	7,776	6,699
U.S.	45.7	61.8	61.1	3,128,197	3,624,313	3,511,532

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Preliminary 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	30.6	33.5	31.5	10,071	8,174	6,142
N.J.	29.3	32.5	30.0	1,677	1,365	1,020
Pa.	26.4	30.0	27.5	17,184	15,720	12,678
Ohio	26.6	31.0	32.0	44,367	45,167	33,688
Ind.	27.5	35.0	35.5	36,326	45,150	38,908
Ill.	27.8	36.0	32.0	47,460	61,308	49,600
Mich.	29.8	36.0	32.0	33,969	39,996	29,504
Wis.	27.5	34.8	34.7	1,692	2,016	1,736
Minn.	21.1	24.0	23.3	18,234	24,560	17,208
Iowa	22.9	26.2	24.6	3,201	3,008	2,580
Mo.	26.1	30.5	26.0	38,475	43,096	26,078
N.Dak.	15.2	11.9	28.7	113,230	68,438	161,088
S.Dak.	13.6	14.4	15.3	35,373	32,545	29,475
Nebr.	23.3	24.5	19.0	79,161	78,807	53,048
Kans.	19.1	26.5	23.5	192,985	273,718	208,750
Del.	24.8	28.0	28.0	880	644	560
Md.	24.4	26.0	27.0	4,637	3,692	3,483
Va.	23.6	27.5	23.0	6,852	6,820	3,933
W.Va.	23.0	24.0	25.0	905	600	450
N.C.	22.2	29.0	23.5	8,078	11,368	5,334
S.C.	20.1	26.5	23.0	3,207	3,710	1,265
Ga.	19.9	27.0	25.0	2,169	2,538	1,175
Ky.	22.6	27.0	26.0	4,632	4,725	3,458
Tenn.	19.6	26.0	22.5	3,820	3,848	2,700
Ala.	21.5	26.0	24.0	1,130	1,456	912
Miss.	25.0	28.0	26.0	1,066	1,176	858
Ark.	22.5	30.5	27.0	2,194	4,941	3,321
La.	1/ 19.5	24.0	24.0	1/ 750	840	744
Okla.	16.4	24.0	19.0	75,225	110,832	71,953
Texas	13.7	23.0	16.0	38,874	84,870	43,696
Mont.	19.2	14.7	25.5	91,566	54,048	90,534
Idaho	32.3	33.5	38.3	42,035	36,250	37,010
Wyo.	19.3	20.5	23.1	5,911	4,705	5,341
Colo.	18.2	23.0	18.5	41,828	56,557	35,062
N.Mex.	11.6	29.0	20.0	2,089	8,004	4,200
Ariz.	31.1	43.0	40.0	1,567	1,118	960
Utah	20.9	20.1	24.4	6,879	4,328	5,203
Nev.	31.5	29.5	38.0	509	354	608
Wash.	31.9	28.0	37.7	71,315	55,272	65,504
Oreg.	31.1	25.4	32.7	28,016	20,204	21,784
Calif.	21.2	25.9	28.3	9,326	8,737	8,674
U.S.	20.7	23.9	24.9	1,128,563	1,234,705	1,095,225

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Preliminary 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	26.3	32.5	31.0	867	812	589
Minn.	21.1	24.0	23.0	16,639	23,256	15,387
Iowa	21.0	27.0	22.0	284	486	330
N. Dak.	15.4	12.0	28.0	94,713	53,868	105,588
S. Dak.	12.3	13.0	19.0	25,214	20,384	21,147
Nebr.	14.4	17.0	---	403	187	---
Mont.	16.4	9.0	24.0	46,431	13,518	35,688
Idaho	39.0	44.0	52.0	22,996	17,248	18,980
Wyo.	18.2	17.0	24.0	968	442	672
Colo.	20.3	23.0	24.0	1,083	368	264
Utah	35.4	39.5	43.0	2,734	1,778	1,763
Nev.	31.8	29.0	38.0	387	290	494
Wash.	26.4	28.0	36.0	10,181	4,536	9,036
Oreg.	28.4	24.5	31.0	4,285	2,303	3,007
U.S.	17.3	15.0	27.0	227,380	139,476	212,945

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Preliminary 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minn.	18.1	22.0	27.0	680	616	1,296
N. Dak.	14.5	11.5	30.0	18,517	14,570	55,500
S. Dak.	11.8	15.5	18.0	1,695	1,829	2,718
Mont. 1/	2/17.8	12.0	24.0	2/ 5,561	1,428	7,056
Calif.	2/48.8	64.0	62.0	2/ 331	512	682
U.S.	14.6	12.3	28.6	24,951	18,955	67,252

1/ Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.
2/ Short-time average.

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter: Hard red	Winter: Soft red	Spring: Hard red	Spring: Durum	White (Winter & spring)	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1951-60	563,922	181,286	190,110	25,168	168,077	1,128,563
1961	755,029	202,782	116,177	18,955	141,762	1,234,705
1962 1/	547,317	155,109	182,938	67,252	142,609	1,095,225

1/ Indicated October 1, 1962.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	16.4	21.0	17.0	82	84	68
N.J.	20.8	24.0	23.0	655	936	989
Pa.	18.9	23.0	19.0	290	207	152
Ohio	23.4	28.0	25.5	29,373	48,216	45,722
Ind.	24.1	28.0	27.5	49,641	77,084	77,220
Ill.	24.8	28.5	28.5	110,543	158,745	160,512
Mich.	21.2	26.0	24.0	3,876	7,410	7,920
Wis.	15.5	18.5	17.5	1,243	2,016	1,768
Minn.	19.6	24.0	19.5	39,894	56,184	45,240
Iowa	23.8	28.5	28.0	54,347	98,182	95,284
Mo.	19.5	24.5	21.5	37,254	65,513	58,394
N.Dak.	14.0	14.0	9.0	1,703	2,786	1,485
S.Dak.	14.6	18.0	19.0	2,154	2,250	2,432
Nebr.	21.7	25.5	26.0	3,088	7,064	8,034
Kans.	13.4	21.5	20.0	5,840	15,114	16,420
Del.	19.8	24.0	19.0	2,465	5,160	4,294
Md.	21.3	24.0	20.0	3,413	6,168	5,000
Va.	18.9	20.5	21.0	4,467	7,749	7,833
N.C.	19.1	23.5	23.0	7,307	14,312	12,880
S.C.	13.8	20.5	19.0	4,039	12,382	12,711
Ga.	12.9	17.0	16.0	742	1,360	1,152
Fla.	21.1	26.0	26.0	587	936	1,014
Ky.	19.2	25.0	24.0	2,832	5,025	5,160
Tenn.	19.2	22.0	21.0	5,154	10,186	9,828
Ala.	20.0	24.0	22.0	2,172	3,504	3,344
Miss.	17.0	22.5	20.0	11,824	23,490	22,140
Ark.	18.4	19.5	20.5	27,813	50,934	56,108
La.	19.6	24.0	21.0	2,426	4,728	4,515
Okla.	13.4	19.5	15.0	891	3,062	2,550
Texas	1/22.2	26.0	26.0	649	2,236	1,976
U.S.	21.6	25.3	24.1	416,767	693,023	672,145

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2,898	3,300	3,400	116	129	150
Miss.	2,730	3,350	3,350	1,219	1,474	1,642
Ark.	2,815	3,500	3,650	11,940	13,440	15,403
La.	2,492	2,950	3,050	12,723	13,511	15,098
Texas	2,865	2,800	3,450	13,456	11,452	15,801
Calif.	3,805	4,700	4,900	11,806	13,630	15,631
U.S.	2,907	3,376	3,647	51,260	53,636	63,725

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

State	Corn (old crop) Average 1951-60	Corn (old crop) 1961	Corn (old crop) 1962	Wheat Average 1951-60	Wheat 1961	Wheat 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	4	2	2	---	---	---
Mass.	18	17	14	---	---	---
Conn.	27	24	16	---	---	---
N.Y.	1,462	1,536	1,596	5,237	4,169	1,658
N.J.	673	728	404	673	450	235
Pa.	6,818	7,559	7,196	6,958	4,873	3,170
Ohio	12,306	19,554	13,142	14,627	8,582	6,190
Ind.	14,535	29,779	21,616	8,629	7,224	3,502
Ill.	30,022	50,924	41,481	9,320	7,970	4,960
Mich.	9,014	8,634	10,186	17,188	15,198	7,376
Wis.	12,055	15,190	18,057	1,134	806	694
Minn.	44,403	72,595	77,818	11,013	8,105	6,711
Iowa	104,188	162,234	164,395	727	301	258
Mo.	11,429	16,811	15,786	7,471	7,326	2,347
N.Dak.	1,421	1,965	1,544	89,364	54,750	120,816
S.Dak.	17,276	31,177	21,010	27,426	30,592	25,054
Nebr.	34,985	123,372	108,981	44,268	51,225	31,298
Kans.	4,447	9,419	5,292	68,162	90,327	56,362
Del.	240	94	74	124	52	73
Md.	1,079	1,020	664	785	554	453
Va.	1,976	1,843	1,444	2,305	1,705	826
W.Va.	789	510	424	596	318	216
N.C.	3,973	5,460	4,704	3,614	3,638	1,654
S.C.	1,456	1,841	1,404	919	742	342
Ga.	2,374	1,869	2,303	732	634	212
Fla.	232	312	530	---	---	---
Ky.	4,862	4,770	4,297	1,126	850	415
Tenn.	3,173	3,696	3,406	1,023	539	324
Ala.	1,996	1,995	2,900	246	218	137
Miss.	1,823	1,344	3,106	254	82	43
Ark.	762	528	549	400	272	183
La.	438	548	445	1/ 131	59	60
Okla.	369	345	216	12,685	17,733	10,073
Texas	1,075	1,238	797	4,857	7,638	2,622
Mont.	10	1	9	71,359	51,346	65,184
Idaho	92	92	91	15,536	12,325	11,103
Wyo.	49	163	161	3,330	3,388	3,205
Colo.	578	517	1,159	24,700	47,508	20,336
N.Mex.	31	27	16	508	1,681	504
Ariz.	67	35	36	250	89	67
Utah	3	2	2	3,752	1,645	2,029
Nev.	---	---	---	378	177	365
Wash.	49	129	45	14,943	11,054	13,101
Oreg.	60	102	57	8,790	8,082	7,624
Calif.	---	---	---	3,143	1,573	1,908
U.S.	332,641	580,001	537,375	488,632	465,800	413,690

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Oats			Soybeans (old crop)		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	2,559	1,713	2,271	---	---	---
Vt.	612	694	665	---	---	---
N.Y.	27,432	28,033	24,768	5	1	3
N.J.	935	756	556	7	4	5
Pa.	25,124	25,643	21,353	11	2	8
Ohio	38,907	29,848	34,786	290	184	482
Ind.	35,536	21,828	25,384	377	130	231
Ill.	90,524	68,351	56,021	780	259	1,111
Mich.	40,697	34,676	32,111	44	---	15
Wis.	120,800	118,329	114,913	29	31	60
Minn.	161,349	143,989	128,174	808	204	3,933
Iowa	157,892	115,571	106,406	1,219	199	5,891
Mo.	23,878	13,412	7,847	249	50	524
N.Dak.	57,035	39,216	99,117	48	---	195
S.Dak.	87,106	88,930	104,038	71	17	112
Nebr.	38,287	32,778	29,748	64	23	459
Kans.	16,594	13,105	7,285	40	63	302
Del.	187	150	194	12	---	10
Md.	1,571	1,386	1,358	22	29	31
Va.	2,851	2,583	1,714	25	36	15
W.Va.	913	612	705	---	---	---
N.C.	7,165	6,058	4,185	68	123	143
S.C.	7,028	5,048	3,630	20	97	37
Ga.	5,646	3,784	2,143	7	13	7
Fla.	285	133	202	1/	---	---
Ky.	1,237	875	756	15	---	25
Tenn.	2,658	1,786	1,223	18	44	81
Ala.	1,627	1,324	1,178	6	16	---
Miss.	4,111	2,463	1,617	18	40	235
Ark.	3,930	1,518	1,399	46	51	102
La.	1,065	488	422	7	---	---
Okla.	9,575	10,377	5,834	4	---	9
Texas	17,270	15,079	8,318	4	10	11
Mont.	9,482	7,296	9,682	---	---	---
Idaho	5,958	4,081	5,127	---	---	---
Wyo.	3,569	2,970	4,284	---	---	---
Colo.	3,970	3,570	3,465	---	---	---
N.Mex.	194	187	250	---	---	---
Ariz.	219	160	158	---	---	---
Utah	1,249	783	1,153	---	---	---
Nev.	163	76	184	---	---	---
Wash.	4,701	3,567	3,348	---	---	---
Oreg.	5,819	4,120	5,257	---	---	---
Calif.	1,474	1,835	1,901	---	---	---
U.S.	1,029,353	859,181	865,130	4,314	1,626	14,037

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Barley			Rye		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	1,365	583	512	172	250	250
N.J.	494	658	426	86	97	123
Pa.	5,002	5,108	4,289	237	236	145
Ohio	1,478	1,453	1,076	290	354	454
Ind.	895	817	554	585	735	647
Ill.	1,220	1,379	876	480	561	286
Mich.	2,036	1,594	1,972	428	380	352
Wis.	2,216	907	916	375	285	332
Minn.	22,622	22,386	19,624	712	352	481
Iowa	538	659	281	90	65	44
Mo.	3,502	2,548	1,304	337	500	350
N.Dak.	57,893	40,801	82,416	3,174	2,247	6,625
S.Dak.	10,348	11,714	11,748	2,455	1,980	2,695
Nebr.	3,836	4,851	4,059	1,153	1,882	2,046
Kans.	7,363	16,405	7,469	680	883	680
Del.	206	220	168	117	101	176
Md.	1,768	1,860	1,634	155	142	185
Va.	2,428	2,923	2,205	146	144	106
W.Va.	282	265	277	---	---	---
N.C.	1,014	1,638	911	154	192	138
S.C.	396	436	276	97	137	117
Ga.	110	146	126	107	247	162
Ky.	1,089	1,020	575	143	133	66
Tenn.	558	522	380	89	58	40
Ark.	207	199	180	---	---	---
Okla.	3,640	8,470	4,892	441	277	225
Texas	1,682	2,425	1,357	133	59	46
Mont.	33,262	32,962	55,034	181	446	528
Idaho	9,775	10,720	10,888	70	179	174
Wyo.	3,262	3,129	3,608	61	75	101
Colo.	8,614	11,106	9,277	323	734	504
N.Mex.	422	932	504	---	---	---
Ariz.	1,965	5,610	2,589	---	---	---
Utah	4,960	4,183	5,052	---	---	---
Nev.	498	300	422	---	---	---
Wash.	5,693	8,568	9,066	521	529	688
Oreg.	6,505	7,134	5,869	219	279	269
Calif.	22,409	25,838	25,025	---	---	---
U.S.	231,731	242,469	277,837	14,338	14,539	19,035

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Sorghum (old crop) Average 1951-60	Sorghum (old crop) 1961	Sorghum (old crop) 1962	Flaxseed Average 1951-60	Flaxseed 1961	Flaxseed 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	6	13	15	---	---	---
Ill.	10	15	4	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	80	45	46
Minn.	---	---	---	3,464	1,933	1,734
Iowa	175	473	130	102	86	80
Mo.	176	407	489	---	---	---
N.Dak.	---	---	---	11,814	4,570	10,780
S.Dak.	196	907	579	2,542	1,659	1,937
Nebr.	3,057	18,140	12,514	---	---	---
Kans.	2,500	6,702	5,584	---	---	---
Va.	1/ 2	3	3	---	---	---
N.C.	61	128	71	---	---	---
S.C.	5	7	5	---	---	---
Ga.	1/10	11	10	---	---	---
Ky.	1/32	46	13	---	---	---
Tenn.	27	33	21	---	---	---
Ala.	11	5	4	---	---	---
Miss.	5	5	6	---	---	---
Ark.	14	9	7	---	---	---
Okla.	533	1,069	506	---	---	---
Texas	1,837	3,878	2,296	16	48	19
Mont.	---	---	---	267	10	180
Colo.	229	437	899	---	---	---
N.Mex.	137	92	140	---	---	---
Ariz.	52	33	262	---	---	---
Calif.	---	---	---	88	28	43
U.S.	9,064	32,413	23,558	18,385	8,379	14,819

1/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	41.4	59.0	62.0	547	767	558
Ill.	1/51.0	62.0	55.0	378	434	385
Iowa	1/46.3	58.0	58.0	3,696	870	1,044
Mo.	29.7	47.0	44.0	10,242	9,776	7,392
S. Dak.	21.3	34.0	39.0	2,964	4,828	6,630
Nebr.	28.4	50.5	59.0	34,788	62,570	89,916
Kans.	22.1	40.0	42.0	78,142	111,680	120,792
Va.	1/33.3	37.0	37.0	1/ 297	259	296
N.C.	29.0	37.0	34.0	2,033	2,035	1,870
S.C.	19.4	28.0	21.0	168	168	126
Ga.	1/21.1	25.0	25.0	1/ 542	525	350
Ky.	1/38.2	50.0	42.0	1/ 973	650	462
Tenn.	26.0	38.0	32.0	876	836	416
Ala.	19.8	26.0	25.0	523	364	325
Miss.	22.6	35.0	32.0	493	560	256
Ark.	22.2	27.0	25.0	1,282	351	200
La.	24.0	28.0	25.0	169	140	100
Okla.	17.0	30.5	29.0	13,627	16,866	16,356
Texas	27.1	45.0	41.0	160,532	229,635	207,132
Colo.	15.2	32.0	28.0	6,519	8,992	8,904
N.Mexico	20.7	49.0	44.0	4,998	9,310	8,360
Ariz.	50.0	65.0	61.0	4,453	7,475	6,344
Calif.	55.2	69.0	69.0	10,004	13,524	12,834
U.S.	27.5	43.8	43.4	337,601	482,615	491,048

1/ Short-time average.

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	13.2	16.5	17.0	93	50	51
Minn.	10.0	12.0	9.5	8,078	6,444	5,254
Iowa	13.4	18.0	19.0	292	252	228
N. Dak.	7.3	6.2	12.0	18,266	7,880	18,912
S. Dak.	8.1	9.5	10.0	5,541	5,026	5,870
Texas	7.2	11.5	9.5	485	1,610	190
Mont.	7.2	4.0	12.0	347	20	240
Calif.	31.6	38.0	26.0	1,349	570	858
U.S.	8.2	8.7	11.3	34,542	21,852	31,603

State	ALL HAY Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962	ALL HAY Production: Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962	PASTURE Condition October 1: Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.19	1.29	1.21	666	578	527	82	86	84
N.H.	1.34	1.44	1.35	318	263	239	83	91	82
Vt.	1.50	1.68	1.51	1,179	1,201	1,057	82	90	87
Mass.	1.66	1.83	1.58	423	383	317	80	89	70
R.I.	1.82	2.00	1.75	40	40	35	82	89	84
Conn.	1.81	1.84	1.55	375	317	259	81	89	69
N.Y.	1.78	2.06	1.60	5,539	5,978	4,571	76	86	66
N.J.	1.96	2.24	1.74	440	439	334	74	81	70
Pa.	1.64	1.96	1.20	3,549	4,123	2,455	72	75	56
Ohio	1.66	1.92	1.56	3,803	3,829	2,941	74	87	68
Ind.	1.68	1.86	1.84	2,721	2,546	2,455	76	82	84
Ill.	1.91	2.10	2.06	4,786	4,297	4,224	74	87	73
Mich.	1.63	1.83	1.76	3,466	3,164	3,050	81	92	76
Wis.	2.16	2.38	2.50	8,513	9,198	9,715	81	82	88
Minn.	1.91	1.90	2.35	7,094	7,601	8,491	81	80	88
Iowa	1.95	2.23	2.29	7,330	7,482	8,153	79	93	88
Mo.	1.36	1.70	1.45	4,158	4,949	4,329	59	86	68
N.Dak.	1.04	.81	1.34	3,920	3,495	5,018	71	55	86
S.Dak.	.91	.89	1.28	4,746	3,888	6,286	70	66	90
Nebr.	1.19	1.24	1.44	6,261	5,962	7,023	71	84	91
Kans.	1.55	2.01	2.00	3,447	4,103	4,072	63	90	89
Del.	1.51	1.84	1.42	83	79	61	78	71	53
Md.	1.66	2.04	1.48	713	795	558	77	66	50
Va.	1.29	1.64	1.55	1,689	2,028	1,909	72	88	76
W.Va.	1.33	1.48	1.31	948	955	833	73	83	68
N.C.	1.09	1.26	1.15	1,111	920	793	74	84	76
S.C.	.96	1.27	1.16	478	423	353	70	76	69
Ga.	.93	1.35	1.27	628	652	580	72	81	76
Fla.	1.28	1.66	1.61	140	163	153	81	85	83
Ky.	1.34	1.57	1.50	2,268	2,569	2,482	73	82	85
Tenn.	1.15	1.38	1.21	1,697	1,831	1,522	69	80	73
Ala.	.98	1.24	1.09	643	617	524	71	81	66
Miss.	1.21	1.42	1.24	843	891	749	68	83	70
Ark.	1.12	1.36	1.12	984	968	773	64	81	83
La.	1.32	1.59	1.33	518	589	459	75	88	75
Okla.	1.24	1.60	1.44	1,793	2,163	1,998	62	89	87
Texas	1.10	1.30	1.22	1,875	2,424	2,287	59	83	77
Mont.	1.24	1.25	1.53	2,898	2,527	3,388	77	58	89
Idaho	2.47	2.46	2.48	2,907	3,022	3,081	84	79	87
Wyo.	1.24	1.27	1.50	1,370	1,406	1,772	74	80	87
Colo.	1.71	1.90	1.81	2,486	2,960	2,853	67	91	78
N.Mex.	2.50	3.08	3.08	542	723	731	66	85	74
Ariz.	3.25	4.36	4.36	844	1,209	1,150	79	79	76
Utah	2.30	2.35	2.42	1,307	1,287	1,376	75	70	81
Nev.	1.70	1.77	1.92	606	523	682	80	75	88
Wash.	2.02	2.22	2.12	1,641	1,800	1,718	74	70	89
Oreg.	1.85	1.97	1.96	1,855	1,930	1,970	76	77	83
Calif.	3.46	3.79	3.85	6,572	7,342	7,182	77	71	79
U.S.	1.56	1.74	1.76	112,211	116,632	117,488	71	83	79

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.54	1.90	1.80	14	17	18
N.H.	1.82	2.15	2.05	23	30	29
Vt.	1.94	2.25	1.95	164	261	214
Mass.	2.14	2.35	2.10	76	87	71
R.I.	2.32	2.50	2.25	8	10	9
Conn.	2.38	2.40	2.15	115	101	86
N.Y.	2.38	2.50	2.00	1,889	2,630	2,104
N.J.	2.41	2.80	2.20	237	244	185
Pa.	1.98	2.40	1.40	1,294	1,831	1,079
Ohio	1.92	2.20	1.80	1,689	1,760	1,411
Ind.	2.02	2.20	2.15	1,332	1,263	1,210
Ill.	2.37	2.45	2.45	2,887	2,612	2,612
Mich.	1.76	2.00	1.90	2,392	2,446	2,346
Wis.	2.38	2.60	2.65	5,659	7,184	7,688
Minn.	2.34	2.40	2.70	4,938	5,724	6,826
Iowa	2.31	2.50	2.55	4,560	5,252	5,625
Mo.	2.44	2.80	2.55	1,248	1,697	1,591
N.Dak.	1.44	1.00	1.80	1,636	1,866	2,520
S.Dak.	1.40	1.25	1.80	2,504	2,515	3,766
Nebr.	1.99	2.15	2.40	3,748	3,679	4,313
Kans.	1.94	2.65	2.65	2,328	2,804	2,833
Del.	2.26	2.70	2.40	15	14	14
Md.	2.44	3.00	2.10	226	288	197
Va.	2.26	2.80	2.55	494	728	650
W.Va.	1.80	1.90	1.75	230	247	222
N.C.	1.96	2.15	2.00	142	95	78
Ga.	1.88	2.00	1.95	36	36	29
Ky.	2.08	2.40	2.30	556	768	787
Tenn.	1.90	2.15	2.00	290	400	342
Ala.	1.78	2.10	1.80	32	40	34
Miss.	2.02	2.10	2.10	23	21	19
Ark.	2.14	2.55	2.25	96	99	94
La.	2.04	2.20	1.80	46	33	25
Okla.	1.85	2.50	2.30	761	950	961
Texas	2.12	2.70	2.65	490	486	448
Mont.	1.72	1.70	2.00	1,642	1,630	2,014
Idaho	2.86	2.80	2.80	2,528	2,685	2,713
Wyo.	1.74	1.75	1.95	762	819	950
Colo.	2.25	2.40	2.30	1,767	2,110	2,063
N.Mex.	3.18	4.00	4.00	473	636	648
Ariz.	3.61	4.90	4.90	738	1,112	1,058
Utah	2.62	2.65	2.70	1,117	1,140	1,185
Nev.	2.99	2.80	3.30	351	336	403
Wash.	2.36	2.65	2.45	932	1,132	1,056
Oreg.	2.84	2.90	2.85	877	1,003	1,015
Calif.	4.80	5.10	5.20	5,355	6,140	6,011
U.S.	2.22	2.38	2.45	58,722	66,961	69,552

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	1.26	1.45	1.45	105	91	75
Ill.	1.12	1.25	1.15	109	64	52
Mo.	1.08	1.25	1.10	917	501	441
Kans.	1.15	1.35	1.20	62	51	32
Del.	1.33	1.40	1.15	22	15	12
Md.	1.32	1.45	1.20	70	54	44
Va.	1.00	1.20	1.45	363	284	253
W.Va.	1.08	1.10	1.10	23	10	9
N.C.	1.01	1.20	1.05	377	295	230
S.C.	.92	1.15	.90	137	83	52
Ga.	.92	1.25	1.10	110	82	66
Ky.	1.15	1.30	1.20	764	748	690
Tenn.	1.04	1.20	1.05	706	685	540
Ala.	.97	1.10	.95	115	66	48
Miss.	1.22	1.50	1.20	242	225	162
Ark.	1.08	1.40	1.10	344	335	248
La.	1.34	1.80	1.40	89	90	59
Okla.	1.07	1.35	1.10	84	126	92
U.S.	1.09	1.28	1.12	4,639	3,805	3,105

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	1,888	1,850	1,950	213,031	192,400	202,800
N.C.	1,572	1,760	1,850	293,962	309,760	325,600
Total(Va.-N.C. area)	1,685	1,793	1,887	508,855	502,160	528,400
S.C.	886	1,150	1,150	10,101	12,650	12,650
Ga.	976	1,210	1,160	501,515	574,750	551,000
Fla.	983	1,230	1,200	53,440	57,810	56,400
Ala.	878	1,075	975	188,626	207,475	188,175
Miss.	392	450	400	2,382	2,250	2,000
Total(S.E. area)	945	1,170	1,108	756,064	854,935	810,225
Okla.	844	1,275	1,230	100,348	146,625	143,910
Texas	559	760	740	162,238	224,960	207,940
N.Mex.	1,418	2,100	1,900	8,365	14,280	14,250
Total(S.W. area)	650	924	903	272,781	385,865	366,100
U.S.	1,016	1,220	1,203	1,537,700	1,742,960	1,704,725

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
New York	1,064	1,450	1,300	1,252	1,262	1,248
Michigan	1,008	1,360	1,300	4,586	7,290	7,241
Total N.E.	1,017	1,373	1,300	5,876	8,552	8,489
Nebraska	1,569	1,900	1,200	1,049	1,292	816
Montana	1,584	1,850	1,720	197	240	189
Idaho	1,733	2,010	1,800	2,344	2,352	2,250
Wyoming	1,409	1,620	1,150	833	891	632
Washington	1,862	1,890	1,850	712	491	592
Total N.W.	1,646	1,887	1,539	5,135	5,266	4,479
Kansas	3/810	1,150	1,000	12	276	180
Colorado	830	940	730	1,774	2,247	1,818
New Mexico	509	700	600	137	91	66
Utah	427	450	230	33	32	18
Total S.W.	764	935	728	1,983	2,646	2,082
California						
Large Lima	1,630	1,647	1,750	1,073	774	840
Baby Lima	1,710	1,621	1,950	508	454	604
Other	1,246	1,293	1,450	2,414	2,314	2,074
Total California	1,381	1,394	1,585	3,996	3,542	3,518
United States	1,182	1,390	1,279	16,990	20,006	18,568

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).
3/ 1960 only.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Preliminary 1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,938	1,710	1,900	4,213	5,472	6,460
Wash.	1,647	1,570	1,380	25,153	20,096	25,116
Oreg.	1,221	1,430	1,400	8,274	4,290	5,320
Calif.	1,507	1,435	1,710	9,726	5,596	7,011
U.S.	1,545	1,548	1,488	47,366	35,454	43,907

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	13.6	14.2	13.0	244	307	351
Mich.	18.2	16.3	15.0	832	1,178	1,050
Wis.	10.8	11.4	---	81	65	---
Minn.	11.6	12.9	11.0	779	1,258	1,177
N. Dak.	11.5	12.6	11.5	404	592	621
S. Dak.	12.4	10.2	12.0	62	94	132
Nebr.	15.1	14.9	14.0	880	1,155	1,064
Kans.	12.9	15.7	17.5	94	162	245
Mont.	14.1	14.7	14.5	720	893	899
Idaho	19.6	19.3	19.5	1,559	2,272	2,476
Wyo.	14.6	13.7	13.5	518	706	688
Colo.	16.5	14.4	15.5	2,094	2,409	2,744
Utah	15.8	14.2	17.0	454	323	391
Wash.	22.5	23.7	24.0	685	1,290	1,320
Oreg.	23.6	23.2	24.0	417	478	480
Calif. 1/	20.4	18.6	19.5	3,710	4,388	4,875
Other States	15.1	17.4	14.2	78	94	108
U.S.	16.7	16.4	16.5	13,613	17,664	18,621

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	21.6	25.7	20.0	5,671	7,683	5,800
Florida	35.5	36.2	38.0	1,417	2,177	5,282
2 State Total	23.4	27.5	25.8	7,088	9,860	11,082
Hawaii	1/81.0	86.9	88.0	1/9,142	9,746	9,733
United States	---	41.6	38.6	---	19,606	20,815

1/ 1959-60 average.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED: /							
Va.	11	1,401	1,580	1,675	121,039	111,390	123,950
N.C.	11	1,331	1,670	1,725	294,919	303,940	329,475
Total Old Belt	11	1,351	1,645	1,711	415,958	415,330	453,425
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,577	1,875	1,800	441,275	421,875	424,800
N.C.	13	1,564	1,900	2,050	110,704	106,400	118,900
S.C.	13	1,562	1,895	2,075	159,012	151,600	174,300
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,562	1,897	2,065	269,716	258,000	293,200
Ga.	14	1,390	1,930	1,960	119,432	136,065	144,060
Fla.	14	1,316	1,850	1,950	22,800	25,900	28,470
Ala.	14	1,165	1,535	1,720	581	721	860
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,376	1,915	1,957	142,813	162,686	173,390
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,470	1,801	1,838	1,269,762	1,257,891	1,344,815
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,216	1,300	1,375	10,362	9,750	10,312
Ky.	22	1,282	1,410	1,425	9,741	8,883	9,120
Tenn.	22	1,428	1,660	1,600	24,363	23,240	22,400
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,384	1,582	1,545	34,104	32,123	31,520
Ky.	23	1,216	1,470	1,450	9,135	9,261	9,425
Tenn.	23	1,226	1,485	1,400	2,096	1,930	1,820
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,218	1,472	1,442	11,231	11,191	11,245
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,316	1,499	1,487	55,696	53,064	53,077
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,524	1,530	1,650	16,446	15,147	17,490
Ind.	31	1,538	1,900	1,900	12,636	14,440	15,390
Mo.	31	1,287	1,535	1,550	4,532	4,758	5,115
Va.	31	1,870	2,155	2,150	21,885	24,352	25,800
W.Va.	31	1,488	1,245	1,500	4,041	3,237	4,200
N.C.	31	1,888	2,090	2,075	19,860	21,736	23,240
Ky.	31	1,506	1,800	1,800	359,289	379,800	403,200
Tenn.	31	1,515	1,855	1,700	102,978	116,865	113,900
Total Burley Belt	31	1,530	1,820	1,794	541,728	580,335	608,335
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	854	900	925	36,961	36,000	37,925
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,455	1,717	1,701	578,689	616,355	646,260

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per acre: 1961	Yield per acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Ky.	35	1,380	1,490	1,450	12,624	10,430	10,440
Tenn.	35	1,400	1,590	1,500	3,843	3,180	3,000
Total One Sucker	35	1,385	1,512	1,461	16,488	13,610	13,440
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,268	1,550	1,500	7,903	6,975	7,050
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	998	1,045	1,050	2,933	2,194	2,205
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	1,295	1,460	1,418	27,324	22,779	22,695
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,612	1,725	1,675	47,357	53,475	50,205
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,492	1,665	1,600	6,512	7,659	6,720
Total, Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,600	1,717	1,666	53,868	61,134	56,970
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Total, Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,696	1,720	1,600	9,377	2,924	2,880
Mass.	52	1,905	1,940	2,025	5,665	1,940	1,822
Conn.	52	1,822	1,820	1,875	1,532	437	394
Total, Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,889	1,917	1,996	7,197	2,377	2,216
Total, Southern Wisconsin	54	1,564	1,670	1,650	8,130	9,018	8,085
Total, Northern Wisconsin	55	1,509	1,620	1,600	13,144	13,446	12,000
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-55	1/1,619	1,669	1,645	1/37,929	27,765	25,181
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Mass.	61	1,297	1,350	1,425	2,401	2,295	2,850
Conn.	61	1,240	1,340	1,325	7,701	7,906	7,818
Total, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,253	1,342	1,350	10,102	10,201	10,668
Ga.	62	1,280	1,570	1,400	1,437	1,884	1,820
Fla.	62	1,302	1,540	1,400	5,360	6,930	5,320
Total, Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,296	1,546	1,400	6,797	8,814	7,140
Total, Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,270	1,430	1,370	16,899	19,015	17,808
Total, All Cigar Types	41-62	1,544	1,647	1,599	108,696	107,914	99,959
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	688	850	1,000	190	319	360
UNITED STATES: Total, All Tobacco	All	1,461	1,753	1,767	2,040,358	2,058,302	2,167,166

1/ Includes Massachusetts, type 51, through 1955; type 53 through 1953; Minnesota, type 55 through 1956.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/ Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,220	1,420	2,000	1,720
New Hampshire	1,180	1,050	1,450	1,300
Vermont	914	1,030	950	1,300
Massachusetts	2,450	2,250	3,150	2,900
Rhode Island	162	120	200	180
Connecticut	1,285	1,050	1,450	1,200
New York	17,405	17,500	24,100	20,000
New Jersey	2,845	2,500	3,000	2,900
Pennsylvania	7,028	7,000	9,800	8,500
Delaware	306	250	300	260
Maryland	1,270	1,300	1,600	1,400
Virginia	9,505	10,200	10,500	10,000
West Virginia	4,773	4,700	5,500	5,000
North Carolina	1,554	2,500	2,300	2,500
Total Eastern States	51,896	52,870	66,300	59,160
Central States:				
Ohio	3,205	3,700	3,500	3,700
Indiana	1,525	1,900	1,350	1,850
Illinois	2,315	2,100	2,500	2,100
Michigan	10,520	11,300	16,000	12,000
Wisconsin	1,313	1,470	1,800	1,400
Minnesota	282	280	370	300
Iowa	193	160	350	260
Missouri	933	1,250	1,400	1,300
Kansas	221	210	240	180
Kentucky	315	460	290	350
Tennessee	295	430	270	400
Arkansas	261	300	180	225
Total Central States	21,432	23,560	28,250	24,065
Western States:				
Montana	61	20	40	25
Idaho	1,326	500	1,150	1,250
Colorado	1,146	800	1,500	1,300
New Mexico	564	280	370	380
Utah	386	230	200	470
Washington	22,630	3/19,500	16,900	21,000
Oregon	2,151	1,800	1,700	1,900
California	8,730	8,890	10,300	10,300
Total Western States	36,995	32,020	32,160	36,625
United States	4/110,322	4/108,515	126,710	119,850

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1961-New Hampshire, 7; Massachusetts, 32; Connecticut, 80; New York, 1,084; Pennsylvania, 98. 3/ Includes 100,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit. 4/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/ Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Preliminary 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	14	23	14	26
Mass.	100	140	95	140
R.I.	15	14	9	10
Conn.	146	175	120	160
N.Y.	999	680	725	550
N.J.	2,044	2,800	1,700	2,600
Pa.	2,666	2,900	2,400	2,700
Ohio	956	1,020	950	700
Ind.	358	450	400	140
Ill.	873	750	870	650
Mich.	2,792	3,300	3,450	1,600
Mo.	420	420	500	350
Kans.	118	165	135	90
Del.	87	50	35	45
Md.	469	520	420	450
Va.	1,470	1,650	1,500	1,500
W.Va.	699	750	750	650
N.C.	1,170	1,300	1,500	1,200
S.C.	4,213	5,600	2/ 7,800	7,000
Ga.	3,088	2/ 5,000	2/ 5,200	4,200
Ky.	218	285	220	245
Tenn.	185	175	190	140
Ala.	703	1,250	1,400	900
Miss.	312	310	352	200
Ark.	1,458	1,950	1,500	1,020
La.	92	145	145	40
Okla.	184	183	100	50
Texas	554	750	650	220
Idaho	314	300	180	25
Colo.	1,599	710	2/ 1,900	1,800
Utah	482	180	210	290
Wash.	1,646	2/ 2,030	2/ 1,750	2,100
Oreg.	420	410	430	470
Calif., Freestone	11,613	12,418	12,543	12,918
Total above	42,615	48,813	50,143	45,179
California, Clingstone 3/	22,952	2/ 25,502	2/ 27,752	30,627
U.S.	4/ 65,566	4/ 74,315	77,895	75,806

1/For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu): 1960-Georgia, 250; Arkansas, 50; 1961-Michigan, 100; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 225; Georgia, 205.

2/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1960-Georgia, 140; Washington, 80; California, Clingstone, 2,042; 1961-South Carolina, 350; Georgia, 145; Colorado, 238; Washington, 100; California, Clingstone, 2,938.

3/Mainly for canning. Production in tons: av. 1951-60, 550,800; 1960, 612,000; 1961, 666,000; 1962, 735,000.

4/U.S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	50	35	65	50
N.Y.	549	525	750	630
Pa.	136	110	115	120
Mich.	1,092	1,250	1,550	1,350
Texas	124	145	135	40
Idaho	84	50	60	55
Colo.	193	30	245	220
Utah	240	2/200	120	220
Wash.	4,824	2/3,130	2/4,750	4,100
Oreg.	5,175	2/4,300	2/4,830	6,150
Calif.	15,472	15,126	14,460	15,917
U. S.	3/28,986	3/25,621	27,080	28,852

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	120,588	2/78,250	2/118,750	102,500
Bartlett	84,825	2/47,500	2/ 84,250	75,000
Other	35,762	30,750	34,500	27,500
Oreg., all	129,375	2/107,500	2/120,750	153,750
Bartlett	54,025	2/45,750	2/ 53,500	71,250
Other	75,350	61,750	67,250	82,500
Calif., all	371,300	363,000	347,000	382,000
Bartlett	330,300	331,000	313,000	350,000
Other	41,000	32,000	34,000	32,000
3 States, all	621,262	548,750	586,500	638,250
Bartlett	469,150	424,250	450,750	496,250
Other	152,112	124,500	135,750	142,000

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1960-Utah, 8,000 bushels; Washington, Bartlett, 16,000 bushels (400 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels, (750 tons); 1961-Washington, Bartlett, 84,000 bushels (2,100 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons).

3/ U.S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	85,870	122,000	124,000	93,000
New Jersey	1,135	950	850	800
Pennsylvania	24,400	33,500	40,000	31,000
Ohio	14,690	15,200	16,500	17,000
Michigan	44,900	65,000	33,000	68,000
Iowa	1,350	600	700	550
Missouri	3,520	4,100	4,300	4,200
North Carolina	1,385	950	950	950
South Carolina	1,440	2,400	3,100	3,500
Georgia	1,285	1,200	1,200	900
Arkansas	6,680	7,800	4,000	8,000
Arizona	5,447	8,070	9,230	12,100
Washington	41,200	38,400	50,200	48,000
California, all	2,731,600	2,694,000	2,804,000	2,750,000
Wine varieties	580,400	511,000	474,000	550,000
Table varieties	558,200	560,000	445,000	600,000
Raisin varieties	1,593,000	1,623,000	1,885,000	1,600,000
Raisins 2/	213,100	194,000	228,000	---
Not dried	740,600	847,000	973,000	---
United States	3/2,969,050	3/2,996,640	3,092,030	3,038,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 2/ Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Equivalent tons Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
ORANGES:						
Early, Midseason & Navel Varieties 3/						
Calif.	13,809	7,600	11,000	522,300	285,000	412,000
Fla., all	49,390	56,900	62,700	2,222,650	2,561,000	2,822,000
Temple	2,600	4,600	4,700	117,050	207,000	212,000
Other	46,790	52,300	58,000	2,105,600	2,354,000	2,610,000
Texas	1,162	1,650	50	52,310	74,200	2,250
Ariz.	451	640	450	17,050	24,000	16,900
La.	164	255	15	7,406	11,500	675
Total Above Varieties	64,977	67,045	74,215	2,821,716	2,955,700	3,253,825
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	21,164	12,800	4/	801,100	480,000	4/
Fla.	36,730	56,500	56,000	1,652,900	2,542,000	2,520,000
Texas	578	650	30	25,980	29,200	1,350
Ariz.	638	800	550	24,060	30,000	20,600
Total Valencia	59,110	70,750	—	2,504,040	3,081,200	—
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	34,973	20,400	—	1,323,400	765,000	—
Fla.	86,120	113,400	118,700	3,875,550	5,103,000	5,342,000
Texas	1,740	2,300	80	78,290	103,400	3,600
Ariz.	1,089	1,440	1,000	41,110	54,000	37,500
La.	164	255	15	7,406	11,500	675
U. S. All Oranges	124,066	137,795	—	5,325,756	6,036,900	—
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	34,940	35,000	37,500	1,397,600	1,400,000	1,500,000
Seedless	19,590	23,800	24,500	783,600	952,000	980,000
Pink	—	9,000	9,500	—	360,000	380,000
White	—	14,800	15,000	—	592,000	600,000
Other	15,350	11,200	13,000	614,000	448,000	520,000
Texas	2,900	2,700	200	116,000	108,000	8,000
Ariz.	2,496	2,270	2,000	80,260	72,600	64,000
Calif., All	2,473	2,740	—	81,790	89,500	—
Desert Valleys	944	1,540	1,100	30,340	49,300	35,200
Other Areas	1,529	1,200	4/	51,450	40,200	4/
U. S., All Grapefruit	42,809	42,710	—	1,675,650	1,670,100	—
LEMONS:						
Calif.	14,952	15,000	4/	574,400	570,000	4/
Ariz.	5/ 670	1,540	600	5/ 25,433	58,500	22,800
U. S. Lemons	15,153	16,540	—	582,030	628,500	—
LIMES:						
Fla.	331	340	400	13,240	13,600	16,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	5/ 353	1,000	800	5/ 15,916	45,000	36,000
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,330	4,000	4,500	194,750	180,000	202,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for the 1961 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and Miscellaneous, 140,000 boxes (5,250 tons); California, Valencia, 90,000 boxes (3,375 tons); Grapefruit-Florida, seedless, 100,000 boxes (4,000 tons); Florida, other, 100,000 boxes (4,000 tons); Arizona, 100,000 boxes (3,160 tons); California, Desert Valleys, 120,000 boxes (3,860 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges - California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit - California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons - 76 lbs.; Limes - 80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines - 90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ The first forecast for California lemons will be as of November 1, and for California Valencia oranges and California grapefruit, "other areas", December 1.

5/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, October 1 1/

Crop and State	Condition - Percent		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
ORANGES:			
California, Valencia	74	67	73
GRAPEFRUIT:			
California, other	74	69	69
LEMONS:			
California	74	75	67

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
PLUMS:				
Michigan	6,410	7,000	7,700	6,000
California	80,800	2/ 82,000	2/ 87,000	82,000
United States	87,210	89,000	94,700	88,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	20,300	10,600	20,500	17,500
Washington	17,160	2/ 10,100	2/ 19,200	22,200
Oregon	40,910	4,000	28,000	45,000
California 3/	150,000	139,000	139,000	140,000
United States	453,370	372,200	415,200	434,700

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Plums, Claifornia, 1960 - 2,000; 1961 - 2,000; Prunes, Washington, 1960 - 225; 1961 - 1,000.

3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	1,788	1,300	1,200	308	200	200
S.C.	3,812	6,800	400	789	1,200	100
Ga.	31,210	65,200	12,000	7,070	13,400	4,000
Fla.	2,664	3,100	1,300	1,880	1,700	1,200
Ala.	15,560	42,000	5,000	3,380	8,000	2,000
Miss.	5,175	10,500	3,000	5,790	15,000	5,000
Ark.	1,180	1,000	1,000	4,835	5,100	3,000
La.	3,550	3,500	3,500	13,280	32,500	6,500
Okla.	1,614	700	1,000	19,026	10,900	12,000
Texas	5,050	3,600	3,000	26,420	16,400	12,000
N. Mex.	4,228	4,650	7,200	---	---	---
U.S.	75,832	142,350	38,600	82,778	104,400	46,000

State	Production All Pecans		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	2,096	1,500	1,400
S.C.	4,601	8,000	500
Ga.	38,280	78,600	16,000
Fla.	4,544	4,800	2,500
Ala.	18,940	50,000	7,000
Miss.	10,965	25,500	8,000
Ark.	6,015	6,100	4,000
La.	16,830	36,000	10,000
Okla.	20,640	11,600	13,000
Texas	31,470	20,000	15,000
N. Mex.	4,228	4,650	7,200
U.S.	158,609	246,750	84,600

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	--	--	--	9,140	6,100	9,000
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	81	81	83	2/ 23,990	2/18,800	---
Not dried)				11,010	7,700	---
NECTARINES:						
California	3/ 77	85	83	25,480	54,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	58	56	61	50,300	4/44,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	45,090	66,400	48,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	7,660	11,100	7,400
Washington	--	--	--	530	660	500
United States	--	--	--	8,190	11,760	7,900
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	67,900	61,200	81,000
Oregon	--	--	--	5,680	6,300	3,400
United States	--	--	--	73,580	67,500	84,400

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/Dried basis.
3/Short-time average.
4/Revised production and utilization of 1961 crop olives (in tons): fresh sales, 700; canned, 26,100; crushed for oil, 7,800; other processing, 9,200; total sales, 43,800; home use, 200.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	578,900	805,000	472,000	770,000
N.J.	88,900	86,000	118,000	108,000
Wis.	313,000	379,000	462,000	400,000
Wash.	62,420	42,700	139,000	86,000
Oreg.	32,490	28,000	45,400	34,000
United States	1,075,710	1,340,700	1,236,400	1,398,000

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1951-60	Acreage harvested: 1961	Acreage harvested: Indicated 1962	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per harv. acre: 1961	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER									
Fla.	13.3	9.7	7.3	149	135	185	1,990	1,310	1,350
Calif.	14.4	13.8	14.5	164	265	210	2,337	3,657	3,045
Total	27.7	23.5	21.8	156.8	211.4	201.6	4,327	4,967	4,395
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	20.2	21.0	20.7	156	190	145	3,098	3,990	3,002
-Other	4.7	3.4	2.3	114	150	120	535	510	276
Texas	1.2	1.0	1.1	60	140	150	58	140	165
Total	26.0	25.4	24.1	141.8	182.7	142.9	3,691	4,640	3,443
LATE SPRING:									
N. C.									
8 N.E. Counties	13.8	14.1	12.7	126	135	130	1,735	1/1,904	1,651
Other Counties	8.2	3.8	3.4	76	115	100	599	437	340
S. C.	8.8	4.5	3.4	84	85	70	748	382	238
Ga.	1.9	.5	.5	60	67	55	111	34	28
Ala.-Baldwin	17.8	12.4	12.4	108	110	155	1,930	1,364	1,922
-Other	9.1	9.0	7.0	58	100	80	500	900	560
Miss.	8.4	3.8	3.4	44	50	50	353	190	170
Ark.	10.1	5.2	4.6	52	63	40	508	328	184
La.	8.2	3.8	3.8	44	52	59	356	198	224
Okla.	4.0	1.9	1.9	54	62	55	206	118	104
Texas	9.2	6.0	5.9	54	69	85	480	414	502
Ariz.	6.1	10.3	8.5	237	240	230	1,442	2,472	1,955
Calif.	54.1	58.5	43.3	277	325	295	14,866	19,012	12,774
Total	159.8	133.8	110.8	152.1	207.4	186.4	23,833	27,753	20,652
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	8.8	5.0	4.0	72	90	80	591	450	320
Kans.	3.1	2.8	2.5	63	85	90	186	238	225
Del.	8.1	10.0	9.5	176	225	210	1,492	2,250	1,995
Md.	3.4	3.1	2.7	111	135	115	378	418	310
Va.-East. Shore	20.0	24.0	21.5	128	170	140	2,578	4,080	3,010
-Norfolk	3.0	1.2	.7	95	150	100	284	180	70
-Other	6.7	4.3	4.0	65	68	70	436	292	280
N. C.	10.5	6.6	6.7	70	120	85	703	792	570
Ga.	2.5	1.0	1.0	40	50	45	93	50	45
Ky.	15.2	9.8	10.0	62	65	67	931	637	670
Tenn.	14.2	9.0	8.0	65	83	65	883	747	520
Texas	8.2	12.7	10.5	150	175	175	1,225	2,222	1,838
Calif.	9.9	9.1	8.8	267	345	305	2,641	3,140	2,684
Total	113.6	98.6	89.9	111.3	157.2	139.5	12,423	15,496	12,537
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.3	2.2	2.0	165	200	185	379	440	370
R. I.	1.4	1.4	1.2	145	170	200	197	238	240
N. Y.-L. I.	19.5	9.2	9.2	214	250	270	4,063	2,300	2,484
N. J.	22.2	19.0	17.0	183	255	245	3,966	4,845	4,165
Pa.	5.0	4.1	3.6	152	210	165	740	861	594
Ohio	7.2	4.6	4.4	143	160	160	1,005	736	704
Ind.	5.0	2.9	3.3	129	191	226	619	554	746
Ill.	4.5	3.1	3.1	75	90	100	319	279	310
Mich.	6.8	7.1	7.1	108	160	150	724	1,136	1,065
Wis.	19.8	21.0	19.0	141	190	180	2,791	3,990	3,420

See footnote at end of table.

POTATOES, IRISH--Continued

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1951-60	Acreage harvested: 1961	Acreage harvested: Indicated 1962	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1951-60	Yield per harv. acre: 1961	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1962	Production: Average 1951-60	Production: 1961	Production: Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
L.SUMMER-Con.									
Minn.	5.5	6.4	6.8	135	155	155	748	992	1,054
Nebr.	5.1	3.3	2.8	105	150	135	520	495	378
Md.	2.6	1.6	1.5	78	90	85	194	144	128
Va.	4.5	2.9	2.8	72	80	75	324	232	210
W. Va.	12.0	9.0	8.0	67	65	65	798	585	520
N. C.	4.0	3.2	3.0	88	130	125	347	416	375
Idaho	9.9	11.8	10.3	220	230	270	2,178	2,714	2,781
Colo.	10.9	11.0	10.5	220	185	215	2,398	2,035	2,258
N. Mex.	1.7	3.4	3.3	128	160	165	244	544	544
Wash.	18.4	21.0	17.0	272	310	285	5,046	6,510	4,845
Oreg.	11.0	13.0	11.5	218	240	260	2,402	3,120	2,990
Calif.	11.8	9.8	8.7	273	300	300	3,191	2,940	2,610
Total	191.8	171.0	156.1	175.4	211.1	210.1	33,372	36,106	32,791
FALL:									
Maine	138.9	148.0	148.0	247	250	260	34,195	37,000	38,480
N. H.	2.5	1.8	1.5	169	185	185	418	333	278
Vt.	3.2	2.6	2.5	153	175	180	480	455	450
Mass.	5.0	5.1	4.8	174	210	205	881	1,071	984
R. I.	3.7	4.3	4.1	216	240	250	809	1,032	1,025
Conn.	7.0	6.5	6.1	200	230	240	1,392	1,495	1,464
N. Y.-L. I.	30.8	34.8	31.8	224	258	280	6,979	8,978	8,764
-Upstate	46.0	44.0	43.0	178	225	220	8,076	9,900	9,460
Pa.	46.5	36.9	34.9	163	200	180	7,393	7,380	6,282
8 East.-Fall	283.7	284.0	276.2	214.1	238.2	243.3	60,624	67,644	67,187
Ohio	13.4	10.4	10.0	158	195	180	2,096	2,028	1,800
Ind.	5.3	3.7	4.4	202	233	242	1,060	862	1,065
Mich.	48.0	42.0	39.5	135	190	175	6,353	7,980	6,912
Wis.	31.9	35.0	31.0	148	215	195	4,718	7,525	6,045
Minn.	78.8	119.0	104.0	114	110	115	9,026	13,090	11,960
Iowa	6.2	3.7	3.7	90	150	135	518	555	500
N. Dak.	94.0	127.0	119.0	117	110	120	11,119	13,970	14,280
S. Dak.	9.6	6.5	5.8	82	95	100	782	618	580
Nebr.	16.5	8.2	7.5	155	210	150	2,513	1,722	1,125
9 Cent.-Fall	303.6	355.5	324.9	125.8	136.0	136.2	38,186	48,350	44,267
Mont.	8.8	8.0	7.5	139	180	165	1,222	1,440	1,238
Idaho	168.5	262.0	249.0	190	210	190	32,349	55,020	47,310
Wyo.	4.4	4.0	3.4	141	165	160	623	660	544
Colo.	43.3	48.5	47.5	194	225	215	8,436	10,912	10,212
Utah	9.8	9.0	9.5	158	170	155	1,530	1,530	1,472
Nev.	1.5	1.1	3.3	206	210	140	304	231	462
Wash.	15.0	22.0	24.0	246	290	285	3,716	6,380	6,840
Oreg.	24.8	27.0	26.0	234	245	230	5,830	6,615	5,980
Calif.	16.8	22.5	22.3	242	260	270	4,058	5,850	6,021
9 West.-Fall	292.9	404.1	392.5	196.9	219.3	204.0	57,968	88,638	80,079
Total Fall	880.2	1,043.6	993.6	177.9	196.1	192.8	156,778	204,632	191,533
		1,495.9		167.7		190.0		293,594	
U. S.	1,392.2		1,396.3		196.3		234,424		265,351

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (1,000 hundredweight): North Carolina, 8 N. E. Counties, 48.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N.J.	90	105	100	1,370	1,470	1,400
Mo.	67	100	90	120	110	99
Kans.	55	80	90	61	104	117
Md.	115	135	125	539	513	500
Va.	88	100	122	1,545	1,730	2,538
N.C.	68	110	110	2,412	2,420	2,860
S.C.	51	58	57	962	464	456
Ga.	54	70	70	992	910	840
Fla.	47	45	45	143	72	81
Ky.	56	57	65	243	114	124
Tenn.	63	75	65	614	412	325
Ala.	47	53	53	714	530	530
Miss.	51	55	55	1,031	770	715
Ark.	54	69	63	292	297	265
La.	58	68	62	4,473	3,400	3,720
Okla.	52	65	60	111	91	78
Texas	52	55	65	1,150	770	845
N.Mex.	1/ 96	100	85	1/ 130	170	144
Calif.	75	80	85	842	736	808
U.S.	62.2	77.7	78.8	17,716	15,083	16,445

1/ Short-time average.

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during September 1961	Number of layers on hand during September 1962	Eggs per 100 layers 1961	Eggs per 100 layers 1962	Total eggs produced During September 1961	Total eggs produced During September 1962	Total eggs produced Jan.-Sept. incl. 1961	Total eggs produced Jan.-Sept. incl. 1962
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,592	3,468	1,644	1,716	59	60	580	571
N.H.	1,518	1,350	1,698	1,761	26	24	244	227
Vt.	707	663	1,791	1,842	13	12	114	109
Mass.	2,796	2,627	1,632	1,740	46	46	459	425
R.I.	346	328	1,644	1,665	6	5	54	49
Conn.	3,132	3,034	1,701	1,746	53	53	479	461
N.Y.	8,574	8,144	1,668	1,668	143	136	1,306	1,323
N.J.	10,228	9,964	1,584	1,536	162	153	1,472	1,408
Pa.	15,563	14,703	1,644	1,674	256	246	2,506	2,410
N.Atl.	46,456	44,286	1,645	1,660	764	735	7,214	6,983
Ohio	11,050	11,476	1,638	1,686	181	193	1,727	1,874
Ind.	10,572	9,506	1,656	1,650	175	157	1,809	1,714
Ill.	10,504	10,026	1,548	1,632	163	164	1,722	1,672
Mich.	6,523	6,254	1,656	1,653	108	103	1,026	1,020
Wis.	8,326	8,603	1,590	1,602	132	138	1,433	1,470
E.N.Cent.	46,975	45,865	1,616	1,646	759	755	7,717	7,750
Minn.	14,842	13,874	1,563	1,650	232	229	2,643	2,485
Iowa	20,214	18,771	1,575	1,635	318	307	3,618	3,494
Mo.	8,138	8,366	1,488	1,596	121	134	1,302	1,381
N.Dak.	2,091	1,900	1,356	1,416	28	27	334	314
S.Dak.	6,880	7,071	1,560	1,623	107	115	1,139	1,229
Nebr.	7,795	7,880	1,500	1,560	117	123	1,340	1,365
Kans.	5,476	5,322	1,512	1,512	83	80	930	884
W.N.Cent.	65,436	63,184	1,537	1,606	1,006	1,015	11,306	11,152
Del.	656	652	1,419	1,506	9	10	97	99
Md.	1,399	1,288	1,500	1,575	21	20	222	206
Va.	5,776	5,518	1,590	1,602	92	88	863	848
W.Va.	1,771	1,624	1,536	1,635	27	27	275	270
N.C.	10,256	11,084	1,650	1,674	169	186	1,585	1,714
S.C.	4,290	4,607	1,590	1,650	68	76	655	701
Ga.	11,719	12,507	1,674	1,644	196	206	1,780	1,913
Fla.	5,156	5,421	1,752	1,701	90	92	845	911
S.Atl.	41,023	42,701	1,638	1,651	672	705	6,322	6,662
Ky.	4,680	4,089	1,386	1,476	65	60	702	648
Tenn.	4,878	4,658	1,440	1,494	70	70	694	718
Ala.	6,848	7,586	1,575	1,650	108	125	1,024	1,138
Miss.	6,946	8,225	1,518	1,572	105	129	951	1,089
Ark.	6,534	7,276	1,599	1,560	104	114	909	1,124
La.	2,800	2,889	1,416	1,428	40	41	393	402
Okla.	2,995	2,496	1,458	1,494	44	37	463	430
Texas	12,933	12,943	1,548	1,488	200	193	1,965	1,972
S.Cent.	48,614	50,162	1,514	1,533	736	769	7,101	7,521
Mont.	963	975	1,524	1,539	15	15	152	149
Idaho	1,245	1,152	1,680	1,743	21	20	199	196
Wyo.	288	274	1,668	1,653	5	5	43	44
Colo.	1,396	1,422	1,514	1,610	21	23	211	224
N.Mex.	754	800	1,605	1,650	12	13	115	121
Ariz.	707	787	1,578	1,611	11	13	109	125
Utah	1,262	1,286	1,800	1,770	23	23	229	226
Nev.	68	65	1,485	1,596	1	1	9	9
Wash.	4,600	4,790	1,836	1,854	84	89	793	798
Oreg.	2,692	2,570	1,782	1,806	48	46	459	435
Calif.	28,578	32,242	1,839	1,830	526	590	4,664	5,117
West.	42,553	46,363	1,802	1,807	767	838	6,983	7,444
U. S.	291,057	292,561	1,616	1,646	4,704	4,817	46,643	47,512

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